

What the Housewife Wants to Know

It is a fact that the meats which we sell are far superior to those commonly sold from market; the reason of this is that quality is our first consideration when making our selections. Another reason is that we do not leave it to the discretion of those from whom we buy to deliver what they see fit—we personally inspect every piece of meat which enters our doors, consequently we can guarantee every piece which we sell. The meat question is an important one in every home and we believe that we can convince you that it is to your advantage to patronize our market, if you will give us a fair trial.

MILK'S MARKET

F. H. Milks

Phone No. 2

Our Coffee and Tea

Line is complete. We handle all the leading and best brands which have stood the test for many years, such as

Black Salada, Green Royal Gem, Silver Cross, Harvest Moon, Gold Seal and Our Favorite Coffee. Best Brands only 25 to 50c.

WE WILL HAVE A FULL LINE OF

Manistee Fried Cakes, Kringles and Vinerbread
Every Wednesday and Saturday

H. Petersen, **GROCE**R

Midsummer Eve

A Musical Fairy Play

Under Direction of
MRS. C. C. WESCOTT and
MRS. T. HANSON

Temple Theatre

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 13th

Commencing at 8:00 o'clock

CHARACTERS

Dorothy.....	Helen Wescott
Queen Mab.....	Mildred Wilbur
Herald.....	Milton Hathaway
Moon Queen.....	Grace Bauman
Innocence.....	Helen Schumann
Arbutus.....	Virginia Hanson
Spirit of Dawn.....	Katherine Brown

GREEN ELVES

Hanson Wescott
Alan Mitchell
John Phelps
Tracy Heath
Farnham Matson
Emerson Brown
Frank Owen

WILLO'-THE-WISPS

Christine Salling
Eleanor Schumann
Jennie Woods
Matie Smith
Helen Zeibell
Lucinda Collen
Edith Collen

FLOWER FAIRIES

Louise Salling..... Helen Brown..... Ruby Olson
Eleanor Streeter..... Martha Ellsworth
Ruth McCullough..... Janet Matson

PAGES AND FAIRIES

Adults 35c Children 15c

Reserved Seats Thursday at Lewis' Drug Store

NEW CHURCH BUILDING FOR GRAYLING

METHODIST PEOPLE TO BUILD BRICK STRUCTURE.

The Methodist people in Grayling have decided to build a new brick church on the old site.

Plans are being made to take up all available building space on the site, to embody in the plans rooms for social service activities, and the new building will provide for up to date and modern requirements in church life.

The Sabbath school, where distinct Christian teaching is giving, will also be provided for in the plans.

Bishop Henderson of Detroit has given Grayling his consideration, and below is an extract from the Detroit Journal of April 10th:

"The Methodist church at Grayling will rebuild on a larger scale, primarily to serve the needs of soldiers who will be mobilized there."

Bishop Henderson determined on this step as soon as it became apparent that war would be declared with Germany, and Dr. J. G. Benson, area director of evangelism and social service went to Grayling to look over the ground and determine the needs of a church which would provide a social and recreation centre for the Michigan troops.

The people of Grayling and the citizens of the district have had this forward venture in mind for some time, and a great number have already pledged themselves to financially help the scheme along; others are anxious to help make the effort a success.

The committee responsible for the launching of this enterprise is composed of Mrs. T. W. Hanson, Mrs. O. Michelson, Prof. A. A. Ellsworth and the Pastor Aaron Mitchell. This committee was selected by the M. E. church Board at a meeting held some time ago. A special building committee will be appointed to supervise the erection of the proposed new edifice.

A request is made by the Pastor for every person in Grayling to help in brightening the most prominent corner in town, and when we build, let us erect a structure that will live as a monument to our memory, and serve as a civilizing centre for generations to come.

Home Defense and a Peace League.

(By L. C. Bundgaard, physical director of Grayling schools.)

In physical culture magazine for March, Bernard MacRadden writes as follows: "Let us form a vast home defense Peace army. This work can be begun without guns, uniforms or ammunition. Physical preparedness comes first in all military training and if the guns should not finally be needed, the preparedness program represents a fight against disease and death that will be of incalculable value."

America is awakening to the fact that it must prepare. We cannot take a paper or magazine in our hands without running across some kind of preparedness talk. These days the papers are filled with talk about military preparedness.

How many really know what military preparedness means? Even military experts do not agree on the question. The war in Europe has forced us to face problems which have never been that of before. The real problem which is causing the most discussion is the problem of physical preparedness. It is not the guns that count; it's the men behind the guns. If each individual is not strong enough to resist the hardships of trench life and long hikes, not to speak of the horrors which he must face, the gun in his hand will be a dead weapon.

There is another problem of preparedness which means much more than what is generally termed preparedness. I am thinking of home defense. It must come before everything else. The reformation for National defense must begin with the individual. Where shall the individual get the knowledge to start such a reformation? The answer must be the public schools. If my words had any weight I should like to assist in a rousing campaign for military and physical preparedness.

We can talk about preparedness all we like and we can organize societies with all kinds of names for such a purpose—they will not amount to anything if physical preparedness is left out.

Lately a bill introducing military training in the Michigan High schools was voted down by the Legislature. I was not at all surprised. The author of the bill meant well, but he did not understand that there was something more important. As long as only 10% of the young men are able to pass the physical examination required for joining the army there rarely is something wrong and we will probably have to believe the man who said, "The physical condition of our young people is simply rotten." (Prof. C. O. Davis, quoting in lecture at High school, January 22.) Military training as we call marching and facings in a High school gymnasium is not worth the time if that's all which is meant by preparedness. Any rational system of physical training should include the preparatory "facings and marching," such may look good in exhibi-

How to Fly the Flag.

Run the flag to the top of the staff. The field, containing the stars should be at the top, always. In flying the flag from a horizontal staff, the field should be toward the street. Do not raise the flag until sunrise or lower it until sunset. In lowering the flag do not allow it to touch the ground. In the army, this is an offense punishable by court martial.

When the flag is not on a staff but is hung from a window or from a porch roof, the stars should be to the left of a person in the street. In running the flag out from a house to a tree or a pole, the stars should be away from the house.

FORFEITED HIS COURT BAIL

JAY LAKE FAILED TO APPEAR FOR TRIAL AT CIRCUIT COURT.

Jay Lake, a former restaurant keeper in this city, under arrest for obtaining money under false pretenses, forfeited his bail by failing to appear at this week's term of circuit court. Lake's trouble arose when he sold to Game & Burrows, local meat dealers, a Ford car for \$150.00, which he had not fully paid for and was still under

To the Citizens of Grayling:

Through the act of Congress and President Wilson, war has been declared between this country and Germany. We, as all good citizens, should show our loyalty to our President and our Country by displaying our Colors and I would like to see an American Flag displayed in every HOME in Grayling. I have ordered a shipment of lapel buttons with the name of Grayling, Mich., inscribed above the Flag of our Country and as soon as this shipment arrives same will be distributed to all of our citizens gratis. Later on I hope to arrange for a huge Patriotic meeting in one of our public places. In the meantime I trust all of us may conduct ourselves in a manner becoming a good American and give to our Country our true and loyal support in this hour when our Country needs our support. I heartily endorse the action of our good citizen Captain Case in his efforts to recruit a company from our city and I trust that all of our young men who have no home responsibilities will respond to the Colors.

Faithfully yours,

T. W. HANSON,

Village President.

tion but counts very little in real life. For the sake of the human race let us be honest. Get away with the things which is nothing but glimmer. This is no time for such.

Speaking of physical training let me say that not everything which has a place on the physical educational program deserves the name.

It is of little importance to do stunts of physical prowess, to break records or to take part in winning games. To often these mean a physical strain that carries with it permanent injury. The real physical training of High school and college students should lie in learning each day the hundred things for the care of his digestion of his lungs and heart and liver and skin which means the perfecting of the human machine. The student who acquires this knowledge carries it into the world of business. He has learned how to keep himself in condition.

Senator Benjamin R. Tillman says in last month's Physical Culture: "I am fairly well educated, I lament every day of my life the lack of knowledge of my own body and to the proper care which is so essential to the preservation of health. I know of nothing in our educational system which shows a greater lack of judgment and sound reasoning than the neglect to deal with this ignorance. A mere smattering of physiology with no appreciation of its real purpose and meaning, is the most that men and women ever receive. Physiology and the study of the laws of health should be essential features in the curriculum of all our schools."

If we are to have men and women who are ready for a struggle when life requires such, then we must have physical training in the schools for the sake of preparation for life. We must have sport for the sake of recreation and simple fun. We must get away with competitions and play on games for the sake of sport. And finally we must have sport placed where it belongs, namely: out of doors.

Gymnasiums are more than play (Continued on last page.)

Rheumatic Pains Relieved.

"I have used Chamberlain's Liniment for pains in the chest and lameness of the shoulders due to rheumatism, and am pleased to say that it has never failed to give me prompt relief," writes Mrs. S. N. Finch, Batavia, N. Y.

the title of the local dealer, George Burke. Lake was apprehended in Battle Creek, where he was about to open a restaurant, and brot to Grayling Feb. 12. Examination was had the following day and the accused duly bound over to the circuit court for trial. Bail was placed at \$350 and after laying around in jail for several days bonds covering the amount of bail requested were furnished by J. C. Foreman. It is said that Lake gave up his Battle Creek enterprise and recently came to Grayling. For the past week it was reported that he was visiting the former home of his wife at Mio, and it was supposed that he was still there and would appear here in due time for the opening of court Monday.

Judge Sharpe was reluctant to declare the bonds forfeit, at the opening of court, and held off until the following day. A bench warrant is out for the arrest of Lake.

CIRCUIT COURT.

The April term of Circuit court was convened Monday afternoon, with Judge Nelson Sharpe on the bench. As usual with Judge Sharpe, business started off with a rush. The calendar was completed Tuesday afternoon and court adjourned at that time, no jury cases having been tried.

The cases appearing on the calendar were disposed of as follows:

Jay Lake, charged with obtaining money under false pretenses, failed to appear for trial, and his bonds were declared forfeited, the surety being J. C. Foreman. This was the only criminal case listed.

The case of the Detroit & Charlevoix railroad company vs. Charles Blanchard, trespass on the case, was settled by stipulation and dismissed.

Nemesius Nielsen vs. Adam Hyattellenn, appeal in assumption; judgment was rendered in favor of Hyattellenn for \$186.55 together with \$10.00 for attorney's fee. (Mr. Nielsen, the appellant in the case, was ill in Chicago and unable to be present and no testimony was taken on that side of the case.)

Further evidence in the case of Robert W. Dunn vs. Robert Papenfus, in a bill of complaint on redemption of tax title, was heard, and the court will render a decision at chambers. Annie Neveu vs. Chas. Neveu, divorce, continued to next term of court. Myrta Strandberg vs. Edwin Strand-

Showing of Fine

Spring Footwear



I have for your approval the finest line of Shoes ever shown in Grayling, and they are priced very low, the same shoes, I am positive in saying, would cost me more to buy on to-day's market than I am offering them to you.

The Famous

Walk-Over Footwear



Everybody is familiar with this reliable line of footwear. They are noted for the nice, smooth way they fit the feet, their beautiful style, the high quality of material used in their construction and their durable wearing qualities.

Come in now and have your feet fitted with a pair of our fine footwear.

EMIL KRAUS

Grayling's Leading Dry Goods and Clothing Store

berg, divorce. Testimony submitted and is now held under advisement. Lewis Cook vs. Luella Cook, divorce, dismissed.

Della Sullender vs. John Sullender, divorce, continued to next term. Gertrude E. Ford vs. Wm. H. Lingle and Nona F. Lingle, not an issue.

Anna Decker vs. Francis P. Decker, divorce, not an issue.

Adaline Hunter vs. Fred N. Waterman, trespass on the case; dismissed. Attorneys from out of the city attending the court were E. M. Harris, West Branch, Hiram Smith and R. C. Sly of Roscommon and D. W. Closser of Alpena.

The "Nut" Club.

A Chicago engraver with a sense of humor has what he calls a roster of The Nut Club. The members are voted on daily and are elected solely because of their unusual names. Some present members are:

Mr. Willie B. Still,
Mrs. H. O. T. Towels,
Miss Neva Sweet,
Mr. Will Igo,
Miss I. Wash,
Miss Elisa Boneache,
Mr. John Turnipseed,
Consider H. Willet.

DON'T RISK NEGLECT.

Don't neglect a constant backache, sharp, darting pains or urinary disorders. The danger of dropsy or Bright's disease is too serious to ignore. Use Doan's Kidney Pills as have your friends and neighbors. A Grayling case.

Niels H. Nielsen, carpenter, Park St., Grayling, says: "Off and on for a few years I had trouble with my back and kidneys. My back ached day in and day out and was so stiff, I could hardly bend one way or the other. The kidney secretions were too frequent in passage, also. When I had this complaint, I procured Doan's Kidney Pills at Lewis' Drug store, and they did me more good than anything else I had ever used. They always rid me of an attack in short order."

Price 50c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Nielsen had. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y. adv.

Don't lock your door AFTER your horse is stolen nor buy fire insurance AFTER your property is burned. See Geo. L. Alexander & Son.

Why Take Chances

There is much satisfaction in knowing you have received a dollar's worth of value for every hundred cents expended.

In buying

Lily White

"The Flour the Best Cooks Use"

you are guaranteed full value and complete satisfaction or the return of your money.

Lily White Flour meets every requirement of home baking—bread and pastry work—in the most pleasing manner.

You will like it very much.

Packed in 5 lb., 10 lb., 24 1/2 lb., 49 lb. and 98 lb. sacks.

VALLEY CITY MILLING CO.,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

FOR QUICK RETURNS

USE AVALANCHE WANT ADS

WAR PROCLAMATION EXHORTS THE U. S.; ALIENS ARE WARNED

Last Step to Active Hostilities
Taken When President Signs.

CALLS FOR VOLUNTEERS

Subjects of Kaiser Enjoined to Keep
the Peace and Will Be Held Liable
for Disobedience—Barred From
Entering Certain Localities.

Washington, April 7.—President Wilson signed a proclamation formally declaring a state of war between the United States and Germany. In the proclamation he called upon American citizens to give support to all measures of the government.

The Proclamation.

The war proclamation follows: "Whereas, The congress of the United States in the exercise of the constitutional authority vested in them have resolved by joint resolution of the senate and house of representatives bearing date this day 'that a state of war between the United States and the imperial German government which has been thrust upon the United States is hereby formally declared;

"Whereas, It is provided by section 4,067 of the revised statutes as follows:

Under War Conditions.

"Whenever there is declared a war between the United States and any foreign nation or government, or any invasion of predatory incursion is perpetrated, attempted or threatened against the territory of the United States by any foreign nation or government, the president makes public proclamation of the event, all natives, citizens, denizens or subjects of hostile nation or government being males of the age of fourteen years and upward who shall be within the United States and not actually naturalized, shall be liable to be apprehended, restrained, secured and removed as alien enemies.

To Watch Conduct of Aliens.

"The president is authorized in any such event by his proclamation thereof, or other public acts, to direct the conduct to be observed on the part of the United States toward the aliens who become so liable; the manner and degree of the restraint to which they shall be subject and in what cases and upon what security their residence shall be restricted, and to provide for the removal of those who, not being permitted to reside within the United States, refuse or neglect to depart therefrom; and to establish any such regulations which are found necessary in the premises and for the public safety.

"Whereas, By sections 4,068, 4,069 and 4,070 of the revised statutes, further provision is made relative to alien enemies:

Proclaims State of War.

"Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, president of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim, to all whom it may concern, that a state of war exists between the United States and the imperial German government.

"I do specially direct all officers, civil or military, of the United States, that they exercise vigilance and zeal in the discharge of the duties incident to such a state of war; and I do, moreover, earnestly appeal to all American citizens that they, in loyal devotion to their country, dedicated from its foundation to the principles of liberty and justice, uphold the laws of the land and give undivided and willing support to those measures which may be adopted by the constitutional authorities in prosecuting the war to a successful issue and in obtaining a cure and just peace; and acting under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution of the United States and the said sections of the revised statutes I do hereby further proclaim and direct that the conduct to be observed on the part of the United States towards all natives, citizens, denizens or subjects of Germany, being male of the age of fourteen years and upwards, who shall be within the United States and not actually naturalized, who for the purpose of this proclamation and under such sections of the revised statutes are termed alien enemies, shall be as follows:

As to Alien Enemies.

"All alien enemies are enjoined to preserve the peace towards the United States and to refrain from crime against the public safety and from violating the laws of the United States and of the states and territories thereof, and to refrain from actual hostilities or giving information, aid or comfort to the enemies of the United States and to comply strictly with the regulations which are hereby or may be from time to time promulgated by the president, and so long as they shall conduct themselves in accordance with the law, they shall be undisturbed in the peaceful pursuit of their lives and occupations and be accorded the consideration due to all peaceful and law-abiding persons, except so far as restrictions may be necessary for their own protection and for the safety of the United States; and towards such alien enemies as conduct themselves in accordance with law, all citizens of the United States are enjoined to preserve the peace and to treat them with all such friendliness as may be compatible with loyalty and allegiance to the United States.

Man Liked to Take a Chance.

Do you know why men give up salaries and positions for the uncertainties of a new business? For the reason that taking chances appeals to them. They know that if they succeed in wooing success the rewards are large. The salaried person is liable to govern living by the wage scale of today; he looks at the future from a point where he never loses sight of the size of his income and saving is both difficult and uncertain. With an uncertain income there may be close paring at times, per-

"And all alien enemies who fail to conduct themselves as so enjoined, in addition to all other penalties prescribed by law, shall be liable to restraint, or to give security, or to remove and depart from the United States in the manner prescribed by sections 4,069 and 4,070 of the revised statutes, and as prescribed in the regulations duly promulgated by the president.

"And pursuant to the authority vested in me, I hereby declare and establish the following regulations, which I find necessary in the premises and for the public safety:

"1. An alien enemy shall not have in his possession at any time or place any firearms, weapons or implements of war or component parts thereof, ammunition, munition or other silencer, arms or explosives or material used in the manufacture of explosives;

Bars Wireless Use.

"2. An alien enemy shall not have in his possession at any time or place or use or operate any aircraft or wireless apparatus or any form of signaling device or any form of cipher code or any paper, document or book, written, or printed in cipher, or in which there may be invisible writing.

"3. All property found in the possession of an alien enemy in violation of the foregoing regulations shall be subject to seizure by the United States.

"4. An alien enemy shall not approach or be found within one-half of a mile of any federal or state fort, camp, arsenal, aircraft station, government or naval vessel, navy yard, factory or workshop for the manufacture of munitions of war or any products for the use of the army or navy.

Making of Threats Barred.

"5. An alien enemy shall not write, print or publish any attack or threat against the government or congress of the United States or either branch thereof, or against the persons or property of any person in the military, naval or civil service of the United States or of the states or territories or of the District of Columbia or of the municipal governments therein.

"6. An alien enemy shall not commit or abet any hostile acts against the United States or give information, aid or comfort to its enemies.

"7. An alien enemy shall not reside in, or continue to reside in, to remain in or enter any locality which the president may from time to time designate by an executive order as a prohibitive area in which residence by an alien enemy shall be found by him to constitute a danger to the public peace and safety of the United States, except by permit from the president and except under such limitations or restrictions as the president may prescribe.

Detention Provided.

"8. An alien enemy whom the president shall have reasonable cause to believe to be aiding, or about to aid, the enemy, or to be at large to the danger of the public peace or safety of the United States, or to be about to violate any of these regulations, shall remove to any location designated by the president by executive order, and shall not remove therefrom without permit, or shall depart from the United States as so required by the president.

Must Get Permission to Leave.

"9. No alien enemy shall depart from the United States until he shall have received such permit as the president shall prescribe or except upon order of a court, judge or justice, under sections 4,069 and 4,070 of the revised statutes.

"10. No alien enemy shall and in or enter the United States except under such restrictions and at such places as the president may prescribe.

"11. If necessary to prevent violation of the regulations all alien enemies will be obliged to register.

May Be Arrested Upon Suspicion.

"12. An alien enemy whom there may be reasonable cause to believe to be aiding or about to aid the enemy, or who be at large to the danger of the public peace or safety or who violates or attempts to violate or of whom there is reasonable grounds to believe that he is about to violate any regulation to be promulgated by the president or any criminal law of the United States, or of the states or territories thereof will be subject to summary arrest by the United States marshal, or his deputy or such other officers as the president shall designate, and confinement in such penitentiary, prison, jail, military camp or other place of detention as may be directed by the president.

"This proclamation and the regulations herein contained shall extend and apply to all land and water, continental or insular, in any way within the jurisdiction of the United States."

Wilson Asks Volunteers.

The president also issued a call for volunteers to bring the army and navy up to war strength, and gave his endorsement to the general staff army and navy designed to obtain men by selective conscription.

"The necessary men," said the president in a statement, "will be secured for the regular army and the National Guard by volunteering, as at present, until, in the judgment of the president, a resort to selective draft is advisable.

"The principles embodied in the legislation presented by the war department to the military committee of the senate and house have my entire approval, and its specific recommendations embody the best judgment of the officers of the war department. It proposes to raise the forces necessary to meet the present emergency by bringing the regular army and the National Guard to war strength and by adding the additional forces which will now be needed so that the national army will comprise three elements."

The text of the joint resolution adopted by congress declaring a state of war between the United States and Germany, was as follows:

Whereas, The imperial German government has committed repeated acts of war against the government and the people of the United States of America; therefore, be it Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That the state of war between the United States and the imperial German government which has thus been thrust upon the United States is hereby formally declared; and that the president be, and he is, hereby authorized and directed to employ the entire naval and military forces of the United States and the resources of the government to carry on war against the imperial German government; and to bring the conflict to a successful termination, all of the resources of the country are hereby pledged by the congress of the United States.

UNITED STATES FORMALLY AT WAR WITH GERMANY

Congress Declares That a State
of War Exists.

SENATE IS FIRST TO ACT

Six Members of Upper House Voted
Against Resolution After Heated
Debate—Representatives Adopt
Measure by Overwhelming
Majority.

Washington, April 6.—Responding quickly to President Wilson's stirring message and to the evident demand of the people of the United States, congress has formally declared that a state of war exists between this country and Germany, due to the hostile acts of the imperial government.

The senate was the first to act on the war resolution and adopted it by a vote of 52 to 6. The six senators who voted against the resolution for war were:

ASLE J. GRONNA, Republican, North Dakota.

HARRY LANE, Democrat, Oregon.

R. M. LA FOLLETTE, Republican, Wisconsin.

G. W. NORRIS, Republican, Nebraska.

WILLIAM J. STONE, Democrat, Missouri.

J. K. VARDAMAN, Democrat, Mississippi.

There were eight senators absent or paired. They were: Bankhead, Goff, Gore, Hollis, Newlands, Smith, of Maryland, Thomas, and Tillman. Of those absent it was announced that all except Senator Gore of Oklahoma would have voted for the resolution if present.

All six of the senators who voted against the resolution were members of the group of twelve which defeated the armed neutrality bill at the last session. There was no attempt to filibuster this time, however.

Thirteen Hour Debate.

Thirteen hours of heated debate preceded the vote. Party lines disappeared in this discussion and Republicans joined with Democrats in sounding the call to the nation to support the president unconditionally.

The little group opposed to the resolution drew fire from every side. Senator La Follette, defending Germany and heaping blame upon England, was informed by Senator Williams that Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German chancellor, would have made the same speech in the reichstag had he been imbued with sufficient effrontery.

Senator Norris, charging that the United States is going to war at the behest of the munition barons of Wall street, drew from Senator Reed the retort that such an accusation is "almost treason."

The assertion that the nation was going to war on the demand of gold, he said, was "an indictment of the president of the United States, an indictment of congress, of the American people, and of the truth."

"The president is not calling America to arms for the sake of a few paltry dollars," Senator Reed continued, "but for the life, honor, and integrity of this country."

Introduced by Hitchcock.

In introducing the resolution into the senate, Senator Hitchcock made a brief statement in which he said that the present time was one "for action, not discussion."

"The time for discussion has passed," he said. "The president has stated clearly, effectively, more conclusively the reasons which make this grave step necessary. The resolution provides for war against the imperial German government. It places responsibility for the war squarely upon the shoulders of the German government, charged with repeated acts of war against the United States.

"We want no more territory. We will demand no indemnity. We have no grudge to settle, no racial animosity. We will spend our treasure and our blood and sacrifice our lives without the thought of gain.

"Such quarrels as we have with Germany are not of our choosing. It was forced upon us and we did much to

avoid it. For nearly three years the president, congress, and the American people have hoped to avoid it. But one desperate act by the imperial German government has followed another.

German Pledges Broken.

Senator Hitchcock was followed by Senator Swanson of Virginia, who said the German government "has repeatedly and grossly violated its treaty obligations to us, and wantonly broken solemn assurances."

"The issue is not peace or war," Senator Swanson continued. "War has already been declared upon us. The issue is whether we shall accept war or abject and cowardly submission."

Reciting the sinking of American ships, German plots, and outrages in this country, Senator Swanson said the Zimmermann plot to incite Mexico against this country "reaches the lowest depths of national turpitude."

"We have long suspected a disposition by Germany to dispute the Monroe doctrine," he added. "Now is the time to reach this mischief-making German government that our territorial sovereignty cannot be made a subject of war bargaining."

"What else can Germany do to wage war against us? When the war-made autocracy that now rules Germany has been chastened or overthrown, ties of friendship now severed will be re-established."

Many other senators took part in the debate. Gronna, Stone, Vardaman, Norris and La Follette, all opposing the resolution.

Senator Smoot made the last speech—a short prayer that God would "hasten the day when liberty will be enjoyed by all the peoples of the earth."

The roll call was taken while the senators and spectators sat solemn. A few cheers greeted the result and then all filed quietly out of the chamber.

House Vote, 373 to 50.

The house, after a debate lasting about seventeen hours, adopted the joint resolution by a vote of 373 to 50. Nearly a hundred representatives made speeches.

In offering the senate resolution as a substitute for its own, the house foreign affairs committee submitted a long report reviewing the history of submarine warfare and America's futile protests against it, German intrigues and bomb plots in this country, the effort to ally Japan and Mexico against the United States and the mistreatment of American officials and citizens in Germany.

"It is with the deepest sense of responsibility for the momentous results which will follow the passage of this resolution," said the report, "that your committee reports it to the house, with the recommendation that it be passed.

"The conduct of the imperial German government toward this government, its citizens and its interests, has been so discourteous, unjust, cruel, barbarous, and so lacking in honesty and practice that it has constituted a violation of the course of conduct which should obtain between friendly nations.

"In addition to this the German government is actually making war upon the people and commerce of this country, and leaves no course open to this government but to accept its gage of battle and declare that a state of war exists."

Flood Opens the Debate.

Under the unanimous consent rule by which the resolution was considered Representative Flood could move the previous question at any time after one hour and, if sustained, bring the measure to a vote. He was disposed, however, to give members every opportunity to speak throughout the day. The debate began without any limitation.

"War is being made upon our country and its people," Representative Flood said in opening. "Our ships are being sunk. Our noncombatant citizens, including men, women and children, are being murdered, our merchantmen are denied the freedom of the seas. There is no choice as to our course. We are compelled by the acts of the German government to enter into this most colossal war.

"The time for argument has passed; the time for heroic action is here, and our people will rally to the support of their government in this high and patriotic hour and meet war's sacrifices and war's perils as a brave and patriotic people should.

"We should take our stand by the side of the allied nations who have been fighting humanity's battles for two and one-half years, determined that our power shall be so employed that complete victory shall crown their efforts and that Prussian militarism shall be crushed and the world shall be delivered from the threat and danger of the Hohenzollern dynasty."

Flint—Students of Central high school have petitioned Principal L. S. Parmelee, asking that the study of German be discontinued in the high school. Members of the cadet corps were leaders in the movement.

Kalamazoo—"I would rather be a traitor to the present cause of war and suffer the consequences than to go down to the grave a popular hero in a war with Germany," declared Joseph R. Cotton, instructor of public speaking at Kalamazoo Central high school, and in consequence he has been discharged.

LABOR MEN NOT TO STRIKE DURING WAR

TROUBLES FORESTALLED BY
COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL DEFENSE COMMISSION.

HEADED BY SAMUEL GOMPERS

Since Leaders of Labor and Capital
Are on Committee Action Predicts
Freedom From Disputes.

Washington—No strikes or labor disputes of any kind during the war. This is the program of the labor committee of the Council of National Defense's advisory commission, headed by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor.

In a report unanimously adopted by the council and commission, the committee declares "the defense and safety of the nation must be the first consideration of all patriotic citizens," and proposes, whenever emergencies arise requiring a change of standards, such changes should be made only after investigation and approval by the council of national defense.

Since the labor committee membership includes both leaders of organized labor and representatives of influential employers, its action is interpreted as giving the United States promise of complete freedom from industrial disputes such as hampered England early in the war.

NAVY IS READY FOR ACTION

Ships at Sea But News of Movements
Withheld By Government.

Washington—The nation has settled down to "watch the fleet" as President Wilson, his executive lieutenants and congress prepared for the long drive to carry out the stupendous war plans which have been agreed upon.

The first real war news, Washington believes, will come from "somewhere in the Atlantic," where the American grand fleet is under war orders shrouded in mystery. No word as to the disposition of a single unit of the fleet will be given out at the navy department, Secretary Daniels said, until there is definite news of actual occurrences.

The censorship will be rigidly maintained until an actual engagement has taken place, and even then the announcement may be delayed.

Meantime America's naval force is at sea, ready for action, whether it be against the submarine menace that strikes in the dark, or German raiders, skulking in the by-ways of the seven seas.

VOTE REFORM FOR GERMANY

Kaiser Says Masses Are to Have Vote
After War.

Amsterdam—Direct and secret election of delegates in Prussia at the end of the war, is provided for by Emperor William in his order to Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg directing reforms in the Prussian electoral law.

He declares "in view of the gigantic deeds of the entire people there is no more room in Prussia for elections by the classes."

The action of the emperor is interpreted as an attempt to check the insistent demand for an "immediate franchise reform. The concessions are only partial, as provision is not made for an equal ballot. This undoubtedly means extra votes still be granted individuals for wealth and educational qualifications.

NO MORE MAIL TO GERMANY

Postmaster General Suspends Service
During the War.

Washington—Postmaster General Burleson has suspended mail service to Germany during the war.

He also instructed all postoffices to refuse any mail destined for Austria, Hungary, Luxembourg, Bulgaria, and Turkey, as it cannot be dispatched at present without passing through Germany.

Mail from the countries last named, which may be received in the United States, will be sent forward to destination.

Postmaster General Burleson also has suspended postal money orders between the United States and the German empire.

Manistee—Less than two hours after hearing that war had been declared, Capt. John Stronach, Jr., announced that he would organize a military company and issued a call for volunteers.

Detroit—Patriotic reasons have caused the abandonment of the 1917 anniversary cruise of the Detroit Board of Commerce.

Houghton—The Upper Peninsula Road Engineers association, composed of the highway engineers of the 15 counties of the upper peninsula, adopted a resolution recommending to the commissions of the various counties that no road work be undertaken this year on account of the war. The suggestion was made in order to release men that might be used in road work to the service of the government.

Port Huron—W. F. Lewis has resigned as superintendent of the public schools in Port Huron and has accepted the chair of physics and chemistry at the Northern Normal school at Marquette.

Port Huron—Peter Klash, the "Walpole Island Indian deserter, who shot Charles Peters, an Indian patrolman on the island, has returned and given himself up. Klash was arraigned at Port Lambton and brought to the Sarnia county jail to await trial. Peters is in a hospital at Chatham in a serious condition.

RETURNS TO AMERICA



FREDERICK C. PENFIELD.

American Ambassador to Austria who was ordered to return home when diplomatic relations with Austria were broken.

TO LOAN ALLIES BILLIONS

Administration Decides on Huge Bond
Issue to Prosecute War.

Washington—A people's loan aggregating \$5,000,000,000 to which every citizen of the United States will be given an equal opportunity to subscribe to aid in the war against Germany has been decided upon by the administration. About \$2,500,000,000 of this loan will go to pay American war expenses and the remainder will be loaned to the Entente Allies.

The method of granting credit to the Entente Allies has been worked out. Bonds are to be issued by the treasury bearing from 3 to 3 1/2 percent interest.

These will be sold direct to the American people. The proceeds from these sales will be sent to the Entente Allies and they will issue their bonds as security. The same rate will be charged the Allies as the American government will pay, no profit being taken on the gigantic deal.

The Washington government takes the view that for the present no expeditionary force of any considerable size need be sent to Europe. It was authoritatively stated the administration feels the principal instrumentalities of prosecuting a war in Europe—men and munitions—are now in action.

It was not so important, it was pointed out, to replace those men as to keep them provided with supplies and munitions. This will be the task of the United States in the war.

CUBA JOINS WAR ON KAISER

War Resolution Adopted Amid Wild
Enthusiasm.

Havana—The republic of Cuba has declared itself at war with Germany. In a joint resolution adopted unanimously by the senate approved by the house and signed by President Menocal, the island republic ranged itself as an ally of the United States in the war against the German government.

Four German ships interned in Havana harbor were seized.

The wildest scenes of enthusiasm greeted passage of war measures in the house. Gratitude to the United States was not alone the motive for Cuba's action, many of the speakers asserted. Wild cheers greeted references to Cuba being moved to declare war "in line with the United States, for motives which concerned common justice and common humanity."

Preparations to place a Cuban volunteer army of 10,000 men at the disposal of the United States are actively under way.

CARPENTERS OFFER WAR AID

Union With Membership of 270,000
Pledges Aid to Government.

Indianapolis—The services of the entire organization of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, which has a membership of about 270,000, was offered to the government for war, pursuant to a resolution adopted by the general executive board of the brotherhood. In quarterly session here. The resolution says the service offered is that of mechanics in whatever manner they may be most needed.

Lapeer—Fire of undetermined origin caused damage of \$60,000 to four business firms here.

Lansing—Michigan wheat was damaged during March according to the reports of 298 crop correspondents, while 229 say no damage was done. The average condition of rye in the state is 86, meadows 89, horses and sheep 95, cattle 93 and swine 92. The prospect for an average crop of the various kinds of fruit follow: Apples, 80; pears, 76; peaches, 46; plums, 80; cherries, 86; small fruit, 82.

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TAKE OVER VESSELS

United States Authorities Seize
German Ships.

DEPUTY MARSHALS IN CHARGE

Action Follows Almost Immediately
After Passage by Congress of Resolution Declaring That a
State of War Exists.

New York, April 6.—Seizure of German merchant vessels that took refuge in Atlantic ports at the beginning of the war began almost immediately after congress passed the resolution declaring a state of war between the United States and Germany.

The collector of the port at Boston was the first to act. The federal officials at New London, Conn., Baltimore, New York and Philadelphia, followed quickly. In a few hours United States deputy marshals were in charge of German vessels at these ports, ranging in size from the majestic Vaterland of 54,282 gross tons, to small sailing vessels.

The port officers acted on orders issued by the secretary of the treasury. It was understood that the move did not involve confiscation and that the vessels are held as a measure of safety. There was no announcement as to whether the government should take over the ships for its use and pay for them after the war.

German vessels now in American ports number 91 with a gross tonnage of about 600,000.

Since the president delivered his war message to congress these ships had been under a heavy guard stationed by the collector of the port.

Their officers have said that, lying at their docks since the beginning of the war, these vessels have become so fouled and their slips so choked with mud that it would have been virtually impossible for them to get away unless they were extricated by dredges.

At various times there had been reports that the machinery and boilers had been wrecked by their German crews, but of this there was no official confirmation.

Chancellor McGovern, after boarding the North German Lloyd steamer Whitehead at New London, said that its engines were apparently in good condition.

The ships taken over, ports in which they were seized, and their tonnage and value, are as follows:

NEW YORK.

Tonnage.	Value.
Pr. Grant	15,763 \$1,241,480
Pr. Lincoln	15,168 1,246,840
Vaterland	54,282 8,000,000
Nassau	10,333 85,000
Armenia	5,454

SCANDINAVIAN NEWS

SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT HAP-
PENINGS IN FAR OFF
NORTHLAND.

ITEMS FROM THE OLD HOME

Resume of the Most Important Events
in Sweden, Norway and Denmark—
Of Interest to the Scandinavians
in America.

DENMARK.

Denmark's precarious situation regarding fuel, which heretofore has been almost exclusively imported from England and Germany, has led to the introduction of a bill to exploit home resources, forests, peat bogs and limited deposits of lignite coal. The measure provides that owners not working these most intensively must turn them over to the government to be so worked and authorizes compulsion to enlist necessary labor and the use of troops. The country has been on the verge of a fuel famine for two months and only the most stringent restrictions as to the consumption, including early closing for business houses and restaurants, has enabled it to tide over the crisis without shutting down lighting plants and street cars.

The final act of more than fifty years' effort to bring the Danish West Indies under the American flag was completed with formal ceremonies at the state department recently when Danish Minister Bruu was handed a treasury warrant for \$25,000,000, the purchase price, and wireless messages were sent to the American and Danish authorities at the islands to lower the Danish flag and raise the Stars and Stripes. With the formal transfer, the islands become known as the Virgin Islands of the United States. Rear Admiral James H. Oliver was named as governor of the islands.

The Danish government has not replied to the inquiries from Washington regarding the admission of armed American merchantmen to Danish ports, but the indications are that it will follow the example of Holland in barring them. The American minister, Dr. Maurice Egan, has had several conversations on this subject with the foreign office, but has not cited a precedent which the Danish authorities regard as adequate to justify reversal of the present policy.

Norway, Denmark and Sweden practically have recognized the Russian democracy by entering into relations with the new government.

SWEDEN.

The king accepted the resignation of the entire cabinet headed by Premier Hammarskjöld. The Swedish ministry resigned March 5, but King Gustaf requested the ministers to retain their offices, which they consented to do temporarily. The resignation on that occasion followed a defeat of the government in getting only \$2,700,000 instead of three times that amount, for which the cabinet asked from the riksdag. Carl Johan Gustaf Swartz has been requested by King Gustaf to form a new cabinet. Mr. Swartz was minister of finance in the Lindman cabinet from 1906 to 1911. In politics he is a Conservative and chairman of the riksdag budget committee. The new premier is a large factory owner, is chancellor of the Upsala university, a member in the directorates of various banks and is considered a high authority in financial matters. The commission to M. Swartz to form a new ministry may undoubtedly be taken as an indication of the king's desire to see the present state policy continued along substantially the same lines as heretofore. How the Liberals will regard his appointment is not yet known, but Hjalmar Branting, the Socialist leader and editor of the Social Democratic, has given notice of open war from his party if an attempt should be made to form another Conservative ministry. The Liberals have not produced any real leader since the death of Karl Staaff, and the Social Democrats have never been eager to take over the responsibilities connected with forming a cabinet. This made M. Swartz the best candidate for the premiership under the present circumstances. King Gustaf's offer of the premiership to M. Swartz means a new epoch in the political history of Sweden. It is the first time that an out-and-out business man has been selected for the position. The war with all its complicated economic problems, even for neutrals, has taught Sweden, the necessity of business-like government, from the top down.

Smallpox has broken out in northern Sweden and strict precautionary measures have been taken in many industrial centers.

It is true that one of the chief aims of Sweden's trade policy after the war will be to increase the Swedish ocean tonnage. But the demand for freight-carrying steamers will be so great that there can be no danger of competition with Norway, which possesses one of the world's leading merchant marines. The Scandinavian nations have seen that it is possible to overcome many prejudices if good will be shown on both sides and the unity, now prevailing, will probably stand the hardest tests in the future.

Renter's Stockholm correspondent cables that the Swedish minister of foreign affairs has let it be known that no attempt at peace mediation has been made by Sweden. This denial was called forth by a New York dispatch, published in a London newspaper, in regard to alleged attempts in this direction by Sweden and Spain.

The Swedish Red Cross has sent 18,000 books to captives of war. Letters of thanks have been returned from many of the soldiers who had received the gifts.

FINLAND.

In the present war many prominent Finlanders have been deported to Siberia, but in spite of all the wrong done by the Russian government, the Finnish nation has been absolutely loyal to Russia. The Finlanders never have listened to the tempting words of German agents, who have tried to start a revolt in Finland, thus menacing Petrograd in the rear. The Russian revolution seems now to be ready to give Finland the reward for her loyalty—full autonomy. If this policy is carried out in the right way, there is no doubt that Finland, with her old culture and developed industries, will play an important part in the new Russian republic. The Finlanders are democratic and this will make them especially adapted to the new regime in Russia. The fate of Finland has demonstrated to the world that a nation, filled with a real patriotic spirit, can never be subjugated. The Finnish patriotism has won the sympathies of all the civilized nations.

Leaders of the Finnish party have agreed on a new senate of 12 members as Finland's supreme executive. Six are Social Democrats, the largest party in Finland, and the others are the old Finnish party, the Young Finnish party and the Swedish Popular party. The new government has also organized a judicial department, excluding reactionary officials with Russian associations, appointing instead the country's best jurists.

The tremendous change, brought about in the situation of Finland, is best illustrated by the fact that Judge Svinhufvud has been appointed to be attorney general of that country. Judge Svinhufvud has been known as one of the strongest opponents of the Russification of Finland, and at the beginning of the war he was therefore exiled to Siberia by the government of the czar.

NORWAY.

Hotel accommodations are very scarce in Stavanger. Day after day there is not a cot to spare at the Grand, and the books show the names of many who are waiting for a chance. An elderly gentleman told his experiences as follows: He wired some days ahead in order to be sure of getting a room; but when he arrived there was no room. He went to two other hotels, but all in vain. So he had to return to the train and sleep in a car which was really too cold for him. He spent a large part of the next day hunting for hotel accommodations. He finally landed in a little boarding house near the quays. The gentleman next went to Sandness, where there was no room to spare in the hotel. This time he was permitted to spend the night at the Aalgaard factories.

A new building is going up at Hillevaag. It is to be used as a factory for turning out a new kind of fishhook. From prehistoric times to this day the barb, or beard, of the hook has been placed on the inside of the point of the hook. August Thorling came to think that the barb would catch better if it were on the side of the hook. He made a number of hooks and had them tested, and the reports were to the effect that fewer fish got loose from the new hooks than from the old ones. This settled the matter. The inventor had his fishhook patented in a number of countries and now a company, backed by ample capital, is to manufacture the Thorling fishhook on a large scale.

King Olaf Trygvesson was the founder of the city of Trondheim, which for centuries was known by the name of Nidaros (the mouth of the Nid river). Now it is proposed to erect a monument to him at the public market place. Dyrre Halse, a wholesale merchant, has donated \$13,500 to the monument fund as a starter. All Norwegian sculptors and artists have been asked to prepare sketches for the monument. One thousand three hundred and fifty dollars will be given as premiums for the best sketches, and a select few will be bought at the rate of almost \$200 apiece.

Between 300 and 400 Swedes are engaged in the building trades in Bergen. Work is more plentiful in Norway than in Sweden at the present time. It is expected that many more Swedes will come to Bergen by the time the work of rebuilding the burned portion of the city is started in earnest. The people of Bergen are never in a hurry, but when they finally make up their minds to start they will be sure to do things, and do them thoroughly.

Even the jailbirds testify to the cosmopolitan character of the Norwegian capital, the number of nationalities represented running from half a dozen to a dozen.

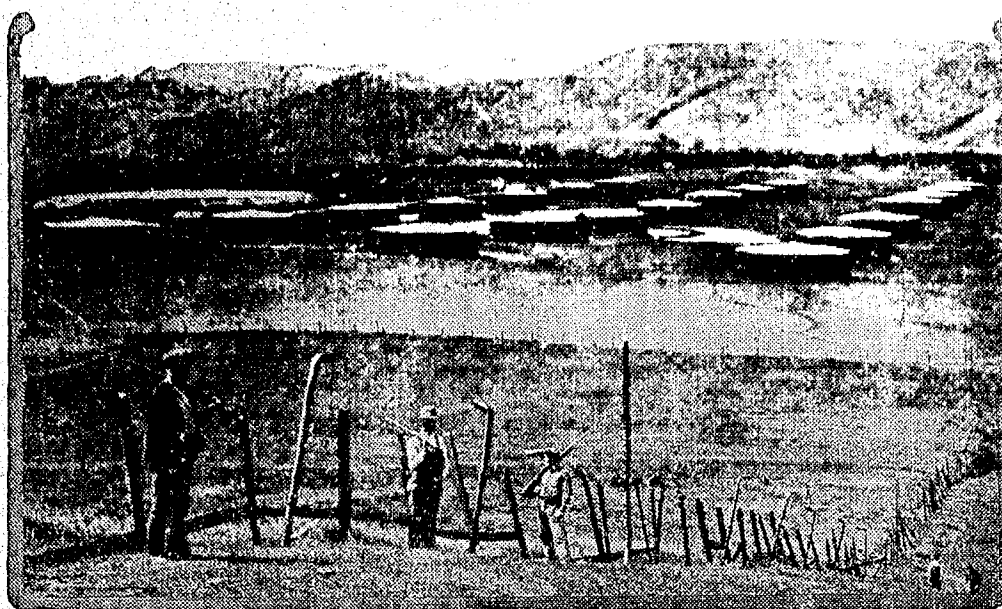
The net profit of the Brager paper mills for the year 1918 was about 100 per cent, and the stockholders received a dividend of 25 per cent.

Four persons who were walking from Nols to Nordmølle, on the Andø island, were overwhelmed by a snowslide in a valley at Mela. One of them managed to get out without aid, and he went on his way to get help. He returned with a number of men, who began to dig for the three lost ones. One of them was dead, but the other two were alive, although they had been imprisoned in the snow for five hours.

The Krogstad cellulose factories distributed a dividend of 15 per cent for the year 1918.

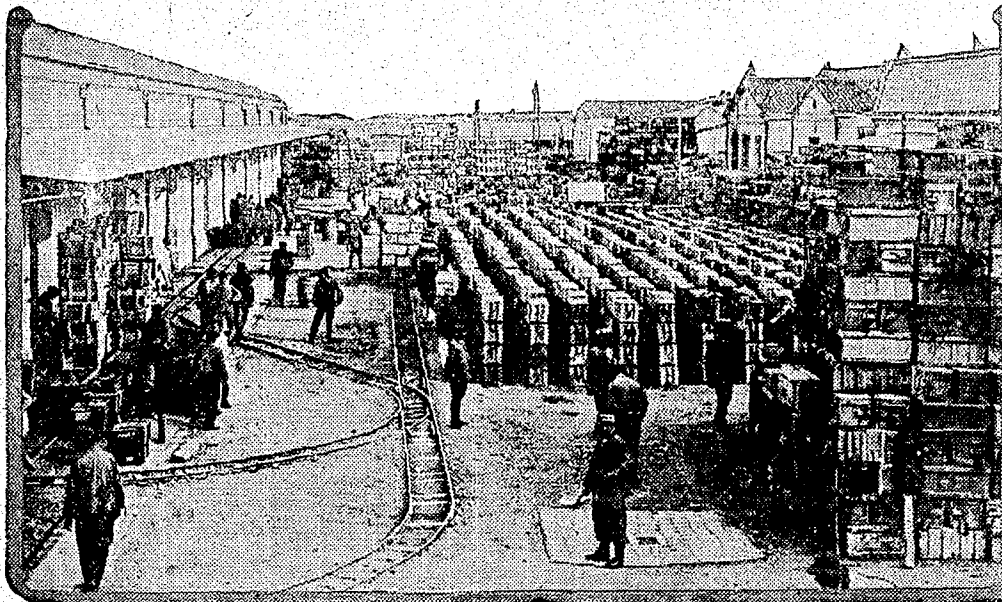
A fisherman and two of his sons found a whale close to the beach at Havningberg. It was a big beast, but the men managed to tie him securely so that the waves could not carry him away. They hired a little steamer to tow the whale to town, where they were offered \$1,350 for their find. They did not accept this offer, for they could get twice that much by gutting the whale up and retailing the blubber. It was supposed that the whale had been killed by a marine mine.

ATTACK ON HUGE OIL TANKS FRUSTRATED



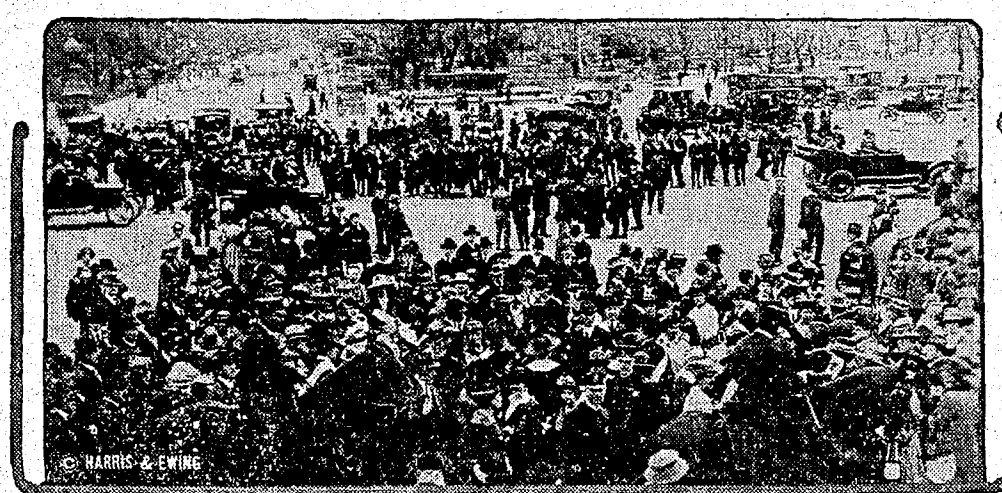
What is believed to have been an attempt to destroy the 7,000,000 barrel tank "farm" of the Producers' Transportation company at San Luis Obispo was frustrated by the guards, who exchanged many shots with the attackers. The fight took place at night just outside the nine-foot fence that is being constructed about the plant.

AMMUNITION ARSENAL IN THE SOUTH OF FRANCE



Cases full of cartridges stacked up in the yard of a big arsenal in the south of France. They are brought from the arsenal to the yard by means of a narrow-gauge railway, and when word is received are transferred to large box cars, which roll away to the scene of operations.

WASHINGTON POLICE DISPERSE PACIFISTS



The pacifist demonstration, planned for the capitol steps at the assembling of congress, was a fizzle. As soon as a considerable crowd gathered the police scattered them. This picture was taken from the east front of the capitol.

SHOWER FLOWERS ON GRAVE OF DEAD FLYER



A. L. Allen, one of the eleven airmen who dropped flowers on the grave of Tex Millman, who was buried in St. Bridget cemetery, Westbury, L. I.

IMPORTANT CROP IN TROPICS

Demand for Cloves Has Led to Systematic Production—Trees Give Two Crops a Year.

Cloves are now cultivated in many of the tropical regions of the earth. A clove tree begins to bear at the age of ten years, and continues until it reaches the age of seventy-five years. There are two crops a year, one in June and another in December.

The tree is an evergreen and grows

from 40 to 50 feet high, with large, oblong leaves and crimson flowers at the ends of small branches in clusters of from 10 to 20. The tree belongs to the same botanical order as the guava. The cloves, which are the undeveloped buds, are at first white, then light green, and at the time of gathering bright red.

Pieces of white cloth are spread under the trees at harvesting time, and the branches are beaten gently with bamboo sticks until the cloves drop. They are dried in the sun, being tossed

about daily until they attain the rich, dark color that proclaims them ready for shipment.

In this country, as well as in England, cloves are used almost wholly as condiment, but in France they are employed largely in the manufacture of certain liquors; and to some extent they are used in medicine on account of their tonic properties.

The wife of a lazy man always thinks that other people misunderstand him.

RECORD NUMBER OF
LICENCES ISSUED

RECEIPTS FOR FIRST THREE
MONTHS OF YEAR LARGEST
IN HISTORY OF STATE.

AMOUNT TO \$1,194,081.29

Of the Total Over \$500,000 Goes to
Counties Where Fees Originated—
Balance to Highway Dept.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

Lansing.
During the first three months of this year the state collected \$1,194,081.29 in automobile license fees, the largest quarterly receipts in the history of the state.

Of this total \$17,019.85 was in special fees, while the balance was regular.

Adding the money collected for 1917 licenses during the months of November and December, 1916, the total to April 1 for the 1917 licenses amounts to \$1,377,566.86.

An apportionment between the counties of origin will be made of what has been collected so far this year by the auditor general and the state treasurer in a few days. Of the total, \$588,430.53 will go to the counties and the balance to the state highway department.

The counties get no share of the special fees, which accounts for the fact that their share is not the exact one-half of the amount collected. Special fees consist of licenses for chauffeurs, manufacturers and dealers' duplicate plates, lost or destroyed duplicate plates, and non-resident licenses.

Up to the present there have been 135,000 1917 licenses issued as compared with 160,000 for the whole of 1916. The total fees in 1916 were \$1,739,343.

In addition to the regular licenses there have been issued so far this year 7,500 chauffeurs' licenses, 3,300 for motorcycles, and 722 for manufacturers and dealers.

Liquor Committee Gets Busy.

The senate liquor committee finally has taken action on the bills to enforce prohibition in Michigan after May 1, 1918. Its program is to kill off the McArthur "bone dry" bill, replace it with the Damon "bone dry" bill and report out with the Damon bill the Wiley and Lewis bills.

The two latter measures provided for the enforcement of prohibition in Michigan, the Wiley bill by describing for what purposes liquor may be used under the constitutional amendment and the Lewis bill by giving the food and drug department the enforcement of the laws pertaining to liquor after the state enters the dry column.

Substitution of the Damon bill for the McArthur bill is ascribed to the fact that the senate measure is more brief than that which passed the house. But capitol gossip gives one of the reasons as a determination not to allow Rep. McArthur the entire limelight afforded by "bone dryness."

Utilities Bill Passes.

The senate has adopted the Foster bill to make the state railroad commission a public utilities commission, with regulatory power over all utilities except those under the control of cities. The Foster bill provides for four commissioners instead of three and makes their terms in office four years instead of six.

"Pure Mattress" Bill Passed.

Senator Condon's "pure mattress" bill passed. As amended the bill does not make much improvement over the present law, although it gives more latitude to officers as to the alleged "unhealthy" contents of mattresses and prohibits the use of second hand stuff, unless it has been thoroughly renovated and cleaned.

Military Bill Passes.

The Culver military bill, which insures the protection of the state after the troops are called into federal service, was passed by the senate. It also makes the entire military law of Michigan conform to the rules and regulations laid down in the public defense act of the last congress.

Many Offers of Help In Crisis.

Governor Sleeper is receiving many offers of assistance both in a financial and recruiting way, as the news of war with Germany begins to stir the patriotism of the people. All offers of assistance in the enlistment line are being turned over to the military department.

"Mugging" Bill Amended.

The so-called "mugging" bill, which in its original form prohibited the police and detective departments or any officers from taking a photograph of a prisoner before conviction, was reported out by the state affairs committee in an amended form. The amendments make it possible to take the photograph, but it must not be published, used or circulated, nor made part of a record or rogues' gallery until conviction.

The city of Port Huron commission has asked the St. Clair county representatives in the legislature to oppose the river protection bill introduced by Representative Eaton, of Saginaw, on the ground that it will put out of business a number of business institutions, including the Port Huron Sulphite and Fibre company. The bill prohibits the placing of coal tar distillates in streams or lakes and is aimed at the Dow Chemical works. The Port Huron concern empties its distillates into Black river, it is said.

Sleeper Urges New War Board.

Historic occasions are not necessarily noisy or exciting as far as outward appearances go. Not since the days of the Civil war has there been a legislative session in Michigan so fraught with serious possibilities as that held when the legislators reassembled after the spring election. The nation had come to the brink of war; the president had called upon congress to declare war, since the legislators had last met.

Governor Sleeper sent in a message informing the lawmakers of the national peril and declaring that Michigan should step forth as in '61 and play a leader's part in the nation. Bills went in to both houses to allow the state to borrow \$5,000,000 to equip its soldiers and sailors and offer them to the nation. Both houses suspended the rules and placed the bills in committee of the whole instead of with the military committees of each. Both houses then adopted resolutions informing the governor that they will back him up in every needed way, including a pledge to pass the \$5,000,000 loan bills.

The bills, introduced in the senate by Senator Foster and in the house by Representative Peterman, provide for the formation of a war preparedness board to act with the governor. The board is to include Attorney General Groesbeck, Auditor General Fuller, Secretary of State Vaughan, State Treasurer Odell and Supt. of Public Instruction Keeler.

The bills instruct the governor and state treasurer to borrow \$5,000,000, giving notes or bonds of \$100 each, redeemable in five to ten years, and paying 5 per cent interest, semi-annually. A special tax levy of \$500,000 a year, to furnish a sinking fund, also is provided. The purposes for which the money is to be used are:

For recruiting soldiers and sailors in Michigan; for the care of dependents left behind by enlisted men; for the maintenance of mobilization camps; for the equipment of officers and men; for a beneficiary fund for men killed or disabled; for the organization of a home defense unit; for a training school for officers; for auxiliary relief work and for other purposes which the governor considers necessary for public defense.

The senate put through the Culver bill to bring the state guard to the standard required by the federal statutes and the house lifted another Culver bill from the bottom of the list and sent it on to third reading that provides for the equipment and maintenance of the naval militia.

All of this was done in brief time and without a word of argument or as effort at oratory.

Heated Hearing on "Ripper" Bill.

The house judiciary committee held a heated hearing on the municipal courts bill, which some Detroit speakers characterized as a "ripper" bill, and then decided to take its time about acting upon it. This bill had the backing of the attorney general, but got a setback when Judge Edward J. Jeffries, just re-elected judge of the recorder's court in Detroit, declared to the committee that he had been given assurance of an appointment to the new court if he would give an interview favoring its creation by the legislature. Jeffries, in his talk to the committee, opposed the bill as a political measure designed to aid some Detroit politicians and not to improve the court system of Michigan.

Quick Action on War Bond Issue.

Preliminary action on the issuance of \$5,000,000 worth of bonds by the state to finance the raising of military support for the nation, was had last week without delay in either house. The bills were passed in committee of the whole both in the house and in the senate. They were amended so as to make the bonds run for 20 years and pay 4 per cent interest, with \$250,000 a year allowed for a sinking fund.

Compensation Act Amended.

The DeLand bill to amend the workmen's compensation act so that a man engaged in a seasonal occupation, where he works but part of the year, will be paid on the basis of his earnings at the time of an accident which incapacitates him, has passed both houses. The law fixes compensation on the basis of the average weekly wage and the DeLand amendment provides that the weekly wage shall be found by multiplying the daily wage by 300 and then dividing by 52. The bill now goes to the governor.

Tuberculosis Appropriation Cut.

The finance and appropriations committee reported out the tuberculosis state-wide survey bill with the appropriation cut squarely in half to \$50,000. The amendment made by the public health committee taking the control of the director of survey and his assistants away from the state board of health and placing it with the governor, remains in the bill.

Eight-Hour Day for Crossing Tenders.

The house passed the Toepel bill, compelling railroads to put an eight-hour work day in force for crossing tenders at street car intersections where cars pass more than once every five minutes.

Sleeper Congratulates Russia.

Governor Sleeper has cabled to Premier Lvoff of Russia the congratulations of the Michigan legislature on the triumph of democracy.

The house passed, without a word of comment, the Green bill, providing \$47,000 for the payment of compensation claims to veterans of the Spanish war of 19 years ago. Spanish war claims, paid under a measure passed a few years after the war, were not well understood throughout the state, with the result that many veterans failed to file claims in the time limit set by the law, or before the appropriation was exhausted. The bill just passed provides for all claims filed up to January 1, 1917.

SCANDINAVIAN NEWS

SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT HAPPENINGS IN FAR OFF NORTHLAND.

ITEMS FROM THE OLD HOME

Resume of the Most Important Events in Sweden, Norway and Denmark—Of Interest to the Scandinavians in America.

DENMARK.

Denmark's precarious situation regarding fuel, which heretofore has been almost exclusively imported from England and Germany, has led to the introduction of a bill to exploit home resources, forests, peat bogs and limited deposits of lignite coal. The measure provides that owners not working these most intensively must turn them over to the government to be so worked and authorized to sell the fuel to the army and navy. The bill has been on the verge of a final passage for two months and only the most stringent restrictions as to the consumption, including early closing for business houses and restaurants, has enabled it to tide over the crisis without shutting down lighting plants and street cars.

The final act of more than fifty years' effort to bring the Danish West Indies under the American flag was completed with formal ceremonies at the state department recently when Danish Minister Brin was handed a treaty warrant for \$25,000,000, the purchase price, and wireless messages were sent to the American and Danish authorities at the islands to lower the Danish flag and raise the Stars and Stripes. With the formal transfer the islands become known as the Virgin Islands of the United States. Rear Admiral James H. Oliver was named as governor of the islands.

The Danish government has not replied to the inquiries from Washington regarding the admission of armed American merchantmen to Danish ports, but the indications are that it will follow the example of Holland in barring them. The American minister, Dr. Maurice Egan, has had several conversations on this subject with the foreign office, but has not elicited a precedent which the Danish authorities regard as adequate to justify reversal of the present policy.

Norway, Denmark and Sweden practically have recognized the Russian democracy by entering into relations with the new government.

SWEDEN.

The king accepted the resignation of the entire cabinet headed by Premier Hammarskjöld. The Swedish ministry resigned March 5, but King Gustaf requested the ministers to retain their offices, which they consented to do temporarily. The resignation on that occasion followed a defeat of the government in getting only \$2,700,000 instead of three times this amount, for which the cabinet asked from the riksdag. Carl Johan Gustaf Swartz has been requested by King Gustaf to form a new cabinet. Mr. Swartz was minister of finance in the Lindman cabinet from 1906 to 1911. In politics he is a Conservative and chairman of the riksdag's budget committee. The new premier is a large factory owner, is chairman of the Upsala university, a member in the directorates of various banks and is considered a high authority in financial matters. The commission to Mr. Swartz to form a new ministry may undoubtedly be taken as an indication of the king's desire to see the present state policy continued in a substantially the same lines as heretofore. How the Liberals will regard his appointment is not yet known, but Hjalmar Branting, the Socialist leader and editor of the Social Demokraten, has given notice of open war from his party if an attempt should be made to form another Conservative ministry. The Liberals have not produced any rival leader since the death of Karl Staaff, and the Social Democrats have never been eager to take over the responsibilities connected with forming a cabinet. This made Mr. Swartz the best candidate for the premiership under the present circumstances. King Gustaf's offer of the premiership to Mr. Swartz means a new epoch in the political history of Sweden. It is the first time that an out-and-out business man has been selected for the position. The war with all its complicated economic problems, even for neutrals, has taught Sweden the necessity of business-like government, from the top down.

Smallpox has broken out in northern Sweden and strict precautionary measures have been taken in many industrial centers.

It is true that one of the chief aims of Sweden's trade policy after the war will be to increase the Swedish ocean tonnage. But the demand for freight-carrying steamers will be so great that there can be no danger of competition with Norway, which possesses one of the world's leading merchant marines. The Scandinavian nations have seen that it is possible to overcome many prejudices if good will be shown on both sides and the unity, now prevailing, will probably stand the hardest tests in the future.

Reuter's Stockholm correspondent cables that the Swedish minister of foreign affairs has let it be known that no attempt at peace mediation has been made by Sweden. This denial was called forth by a New York dispatch, published in a London newspaper, in regard to alleged attempts in this direction by Sweden and Spain.

The Swedish Red Cross has sent 18,000 books to captives of war. Letters of thanks have been returned from many of the soldiers who had received the gifts.

FINLAND.

In the present war many prominent Finlanders have been deported to Siberia, but in spite of all the wrong done by the Russian government, the Finnish nation has been absolutely loyal to Russia. The Finlanders never have listened to the tempting words of German agents, who have tried to start a revolt in Finland, thus making Petrograd in the rear. The Russian revolution seems now to be ready to give Finland the reward for her loyalty—full autonomy. If this policy is carried out in the right way, there is no doubt that Finland, with her old culture and developed industries, will play an important part in the new Russian republic. The Finlanders are democratic and this will make them especially adapted to the new regime in Russia. The fate of Finland has demonstrated to the world that a nation, filled with a real patriotic spirit, can never be subjugated. The Finnish patriotism has won the sympathies of all the civilized nations.

Leaders of the Finnish party have agreed on a new senate of 12 members as Finland's supreme executive. Six are Social Democrats, the largest party in Finland, and the others are the old Finnish party, the Young Finnish party and the Swedish Popular party. The new government has also organized a judicial department excluding reactionary officials with Russian associations, appointing instead the country's best jurists.

The tremendous change brought about in the situation of Finland, is best illustrated by the fact that Judge Sylvander has been appointed to be attorney general of that country. Judge Sylvander has been known as one of the strongest opponents of the Russianization of Finland, and at the beginning of the war he was therefore exiled to Siberia by the government of the czar.

NORWAY.

Hotel accommodations are very scarce in Stavanger. Day after day there is not a cot to spare at the Grand, and the books show the names of many who are waiting for a chance. An elderly gentleman told his experiences as follows: He wired some days ahead in order to be sure of getting a room, but when he arrived there was no room. He went to two other hotels, but all in vain. So he had to return to the train and sleep in a car which was really too cold for him. He spent a large part of the next day hunting for hotel accommodations. He finally landed in a little boarding house near the quays. The gentleman next went to Sandness, where there was no room to spare in the hotel. This time he was permitted to spend the night at the Aalgard factories.

A new building is going up at Hildevaag. It is to be used as a factory for turning out a new kind of fishhook. From prehistoric times to this day the barbs or heads of the hook have been placed on the inside of the point of the hook. August Thoring came to think that the barbs would catch better if it were on the outside of the hook. He made a number of hooks and had them tested, and the reports were to the effect that fewer fish got loose from the new hooks than from the old ones. This settled the matter. The inventor had his fishhook patented in a number of countries and now a company, backed by much capital, is to manufacture the Thoring fishhook on a large scale.

King Olaf Trygvesson was the founder of the city of Trondheim, which for centuries was known by the name of Nidaros (the mouth of the Nid river). Now it is proposed to erect a monument to him at the public market place. Lyre Halse, a wholesale merchant, has donated \$15,000 to the monument fund as a starter. All Norwegian sculptors and artists have been asked to prepare sketches for the monument. One thousand three hundred and fifty dollars will be given as premiums for the best sketches, and a select few will be bought at the rate of almost \$200 apiece.

Between 300 and 400 Swedes are engaged in the building trades in Bergen. Work is more plentiful in Norway than in Sweden at the present time. It is expected that many more Swedes will come to Bergen by the time the work of rebuilding the burned portion of the city is started in earnest. The people of Bergen are never in a hurry, but when they finally make up their minds to start they will be sure to do things, and do them thoroughly.

Even the jailbirds testify to the cosmopolitan character of the Norwegian capital, the number of nationalities represented running from half a dozen to a dozen.

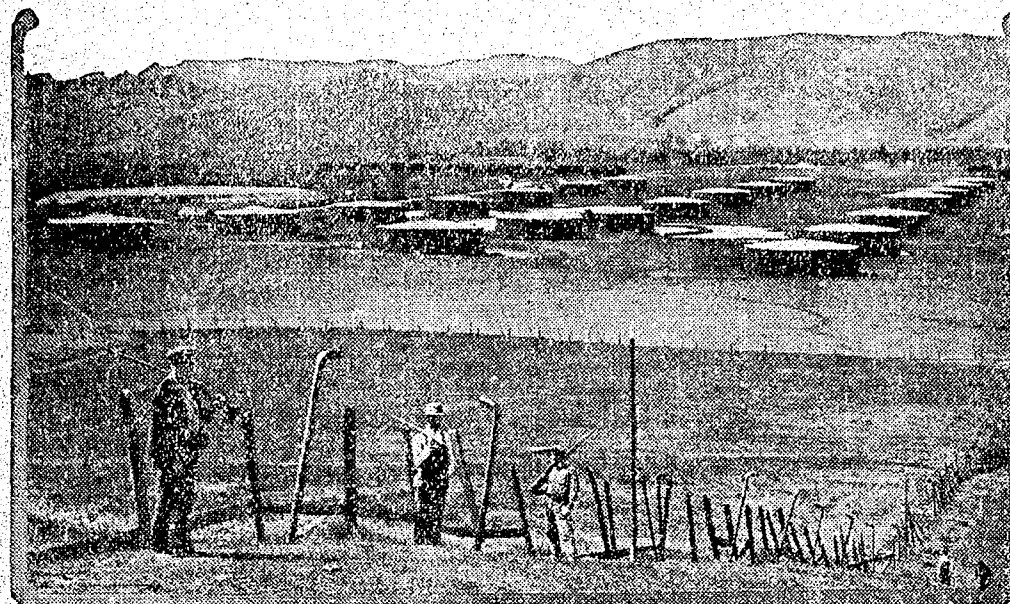
The net profit of the Brager paper mills for the year 1916 was about 100 per cent, and the stockholders received a dividend of 25 per cent.

Four persons who were walking from Nols to Nordmølle, on the Andø island, were overwhelmed by a snowslide in a valley at Melva. One of them managed to get out without aid, and he went on his way to get help. He returned with a number of men, who began to dig for the three lost ones. One of them was dead, but the other two were alive, although they had been imprisoned in the snow for five hours.

The Krogstad cellulose factories distributed a dividend of 15 per cent for the year 1916.

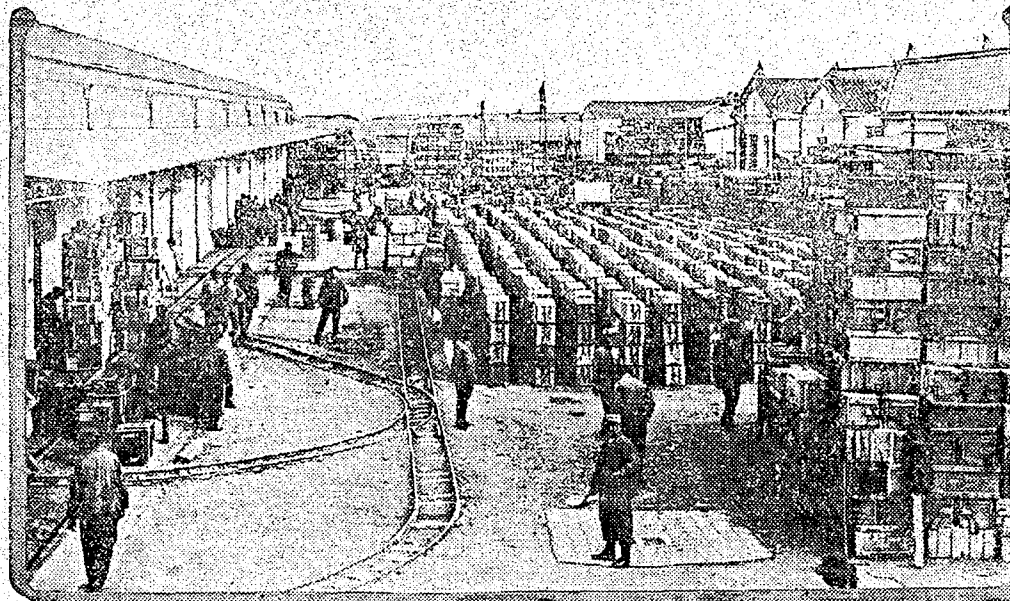
A fisherman and two of his sons found a whale close to the beach at Havningberg. It was a big beast, but the men managed to tie him securely so that the waves could not carry him away. They hired a little steamer to tow the whale to town, where they were offered \$1,350 for their find. They did not accept this offer, for they could get twice that much by cutting the whale up and retailing the blubber. It was supposed that the whale had been killed by a marine mine.

ATTACK ON HUGE OIL TANKS FRUSTRATED



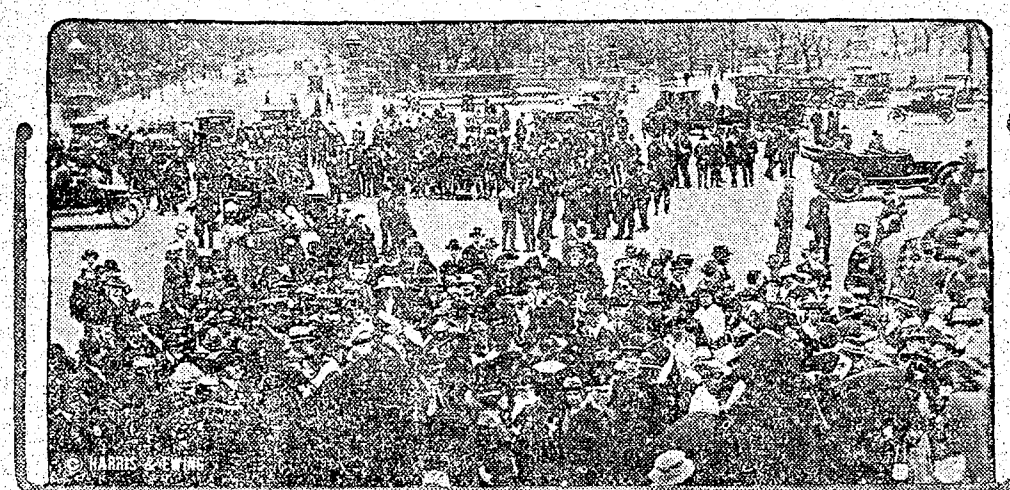
What is believed to have been an attempt to destroy the 7,000,000 barrel tank "farm" of the Producers' Transportation company at San Luis, Ohio, was frustrated by the guards, who exchanged many shots with the attackers. The fight took place at night just outside the nine-foot fence that is being constructed about the plant.

AMMUNITION ARSENAL IN THE SOUTH OF FRANCE



Cases full of cartridges stacked up in the yard of a big arsenal in the south of France. They are brought from the arsenal to the yard by means of a narrow-gauge railway, and when word is received are transferred to large box cars, which roll away to the scene of operations.

WASHINGTON POLICE DISPERSE PACIFISTS



The pacifist demonstration, planned for the capitol steps at the assembling of congress, was a fizzle. As soon as a considerable crowd gathered the police scattered them. This picture was taken from the east front of the capitol.

SHOWER FLOWERS ON GRAVE OF DEAD FLYER



A. L. Allen, one of the eleven airmen who dropped flowers on the grave of Tex Millman, who was buried in St. Bridget cemetery, Westbury, L. I.

IMPORTANT CROP IN TROPICS

Demand for Cloves Has Led to Systematic Production—Trees Give Two Crops a Year.

Cloves are now cultivated in many of the tropical regions of the earth. A clove tree begins to bear at the age of ten years, and continues until it reaches the age of seventy-five years. There are two crops a year, one in June and another in December. The tree is an evergreen and grows

from 40 to 50 feet high, with large, oblong leaves and crimson flowers at the ends of small branches in clusters of from 10 to 20. The tree belongs to the same botanical order as the guava. The cloves, which are the undeveloped buds, are at first white, then light green, and at the time of gathering bright red.

Pieces of white cloth are spread under the trees at harvesting time, and the branches are bent gently with bamboo sticks until the cloves drop. They are dried in the sun, being tossed

about daily until they attain the rich, dark color that proclaims them ready for shipment. In this country, as well as in England, cloves are used almost wholly as a condiment, but in France they are employed largely in the manufacture of certain liquors; and to some extent they are used in medicine on account of their tonic properties.

The wife of a lazy man always thinks that other people misunderstand him.

RECORD NUMBER OF LICENCES ISSUED

RECEIPTS FOR FIRST THREE MONTHS OF YEAR LARGEST IN HISTORY OF STATE.

AMOUNT TO \$1,194,081.29

Of the Total, Over \$500,000 Goes to Counties Where Fees Originated—Balance to Highway Dept.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

Lansing. During the first three months of this year the state collected \$1,194,081.29 in automobile license fees, the largest quarterly receipts in the history of the state.

Of this total \$17,019.85 was in special fees; while the balance was regular.

Adding the money collected for 1917 licenses during the months of November and December, 1916, the total to April 1 for the 1917 licenses amounts to \$1,377,566.86.

An apportionment between the counties of origin will be made of what has been collected so far this year by the auditor general and the state treasurer in a few days. Of the total, \$538,430.53 will go to the counties and the balance to the state highway department.

The counties get no share of the special fees, which accounts for the fact that their share is not the exact one-half of the amount collected. Special fees consist of licenses for chauffeurs, manufacturers and dealers' duplicate plates, lost or destroyed duplicate plates, and non-resident licenses.

Up to the present there have been 125,000 1917 licenses issued as compared with 140,000 for the whole of 1916. The total fees in 1916 were \$1,739,343.

In addition to the regular licenses there have been issued so far this year 7,500 chauffeurs' licenses, 3,300 for motorcycles, and 722 for manufacturers and dealers.

Liquor Committee Gets Busy.

The senate liquor committee finally has taken action on the bills to enforce prohibition in Michigan after May 1, 1918. Its program is to kill off the McArthur "bone dry" bill, replace it with the Damon "bone dry" bill and report out with the Damon bill the Wiley and Lewis bills.

The two latter measures, provided for the enforcement of prohibition in Michigan, the Wiley bill by describing for what purposes liquor may be used under the constitutional amendment and the Lewis bill by giving the food and drug department the enforcement of the laws pertaining to liquor after the state enters the dry column.

Substitution of the Damon bill for the McArthur bill is ascribed to the fact that the senate measure is more brief than that which passed the house. But capitol gossip gives one of the reasons as a determination not to allow Rep. McArthur the entire limelight afforded by "bone dryness."

Utilities Bill Passes.

The senate has adopted the Foster bill to make the state railroad commission a public utilities commission, with regulatory power over all utilities except those under the control of cities. The Foster bill provides for four commissioners instead of three and makes their terms in office four years instead of six.

"Pure Mattress" Bill Passed.

Senator Condon's "pure mattress" bill passed. As amended the bill does not make much improvement over the present law, although it gives more latitude to officers as to the alleged "unhealthy" contents of mattresses and prohibits the use of second hand stuff, unless it has been thoroughly renovated and cleaned.

Military Bill Passes.

The Culver military bill, which insures the protection of the state after the troops are called into federal service, was passed by the senate. It also makes the entire military law of Michigan conform to the rules and regulations laid down in the public defense act of the last congress.

Many Offers of Help in Crisis.

Governor Sleeper is receiving many offers of assistance both in a financial and recruiting way, as the news of war with Germany begins to stir the patriotism of the people. All offers of assistance in the enlistment line are being turned over to the military department.

"Mugging" Bill Amended.

The so-called "mugging" bill, which in its original form prohibited the police and detective departments or any officers from taking a photograph of a prisoner before conviction, was reported out by the state affairs committee in an amended form. The amendments make it possible to take the photograph, but it must not be published, used or circulated, nor made part of a record or rogues' gallery until conviction.

The city of Port Huron commission has asked the St. Clair county representatives in the legislature to oppose the river protection bill introduced by Representative Eaton, of Saginaw, on the ground that it will put out of business a number of business institutions, including the Port Huron Sulphite and Fibre company. The bill prohibits the placing of coal tar distillates in streams or lakes and is aimed at the Dow Chemical works. The Port Huron concern empties its distillates into Black river, it is said.

Sleeper Urges New War Board.

Historic occasions are not necessarily noisy or exciting as far as outward appearances go. Not since the days of the Civil war has there been a legislative session in Michigan so fraught with serious possibilities as that held when the legislators reassembled after the spring election. The nation had come to the brink of war; the president had called upon congress to declare war, since the legislators had last met.

Governor Sleeper sent in a message informing the lawmakers of the national peril and declaring that Michigan should step forth as in '61 and play a leader's part in the nation. Bills went in to both houses to allow the state to borrow \$5,000,000 to equip its soldiers and sailors and offer them to the nation. Both houses suspended the rules and placed the bills in committee of the whole instead of with the military committees of each. Both houses then adopted resolutions informing the governor that they will back him up in every needed way, including a pledge to pass the \$5,000,000 loan bill.

The bills, introduced in the senate by Senator Foster and in the house by Representative Peterman, provide for the formation of a war preparedness board to act with the governor. The board is to include Attorney General Groesbeck, Auditor General Fuller, Secretary of State Vaughan, State Treasurer Odell and Supt. of Public Instruction Keeler.

The bills introduced the governor and state treasurer to borrow \$5,000,000, giving notes or bonds of \$100 each, redeemable in five to ten years, and paying 5 per cent interest, semi-annually. A special tax levy of \$500,000 a year, to furnish a sinking fund, also is provided. The purposes for which the money is to be used are:

For recruiting soldiers and sailors in Michigan; for the care of dependents left behind by enlisted men; for the maintenance of mobilization camps; for the equipment of officers and men; for a beneficiary fund for men killed or disabled; for the organization of a home defense unit; for a training school for officers; for auxiliary relief work and for other purposes which the governor considers necessary for public defense.

The senate put through the Culver bill to bring the state guard to the standard required by the federal statutes and the house lifted another Culver bill from the bottom of the list and sent it on to third reading that provides for the equipment and maintenance of the naval militia.

All of this was done in brief time and without a word of argument or as effort at oratory.

Heated Hearing on "Ripper" Bill.

The house judiciary committee held a heated hearing on the municipal courts bill, which some Detroit speakers characterized as a "ripper" bill, and then decided to take its time about acting upon it. This bill had the backing of the attorney general, but got a setback when Judge Edward J. Jeffries, just re-elected judge of the recorder's court in Detroit, declared to the committee that he had been given assurance of an appointment to the new court if he would give an interview favoring its creation by the legislature. Jeffries, in his talk to the committee, opposed the bill as a political measure designed to aid some Detroit politicians and not to improve the court system of Michigan.

Quick Action on War Bond Issue.

Preliminary action on the issuance of \$5,000,000 worth of bonds by the state to finance the raising of military support for the nation, was had last week without delay in either house. The bills were passed in committee of the whole both in the house and in the senate. They were amended so as to make the bonds run for 20 years and pay 4 per cent interest, with \$250,000 a year allowed for a sinking fund.

Compensation Act Amended.

The DeLand bill to amend the workmen's compensation act so that a man engaged in a seasonal occupation, where he works but part of the year, will be paid on the basis of his earnings at the time of an accident which incapacitates him, has passed both houses. The law fixes compensation on the basis of the average weekly wage and the DeLand amendment provides that the weekly wage shall be found by multiplying the daily wage by 300 and then dividing by 52. The bill now goes to the governor.

Tuberculosis Appropriation Cut.

The finance and appropriations committee reported out the tuberculosis state-wide survey bill with the appropriation cut squarely in half to \$50,000. The amendment made by the public health committee taking the control of the director of survey and his assistants' away from the state board of health and placing it with the governor, remains in the bill.

Eight-Hour Day for Crossing Tenders.

The house passed the Toepel bill, compelling railroads to put an eight-hour work day in force for crossing tenders at street car intersections where cars pass more than once every five minutes.

Sleeper Congratulates Russia.

Governor Sleeper has cabled to Premier Lvoff of Russia the congratulations of the Michigan legislature on the triumph of democracy.

The house passed, without a word of comment, the Green bill, providing \$47,000 for the payment of compensation claims to veterans of the Spanish war of 19 years ago. Spanish war claims, paid under a measure passed a few years after the war, were not well understood throughout the state, with the result that many veterans failed to file claims in the time limit set by the law, or before the appropriation was exhausted. The bill just passed provides for all claims filed up to January 1, 1917.

Mother Hubbard

M is for More and better bread
Surely that is almost enough said.
O is for Outing out in the woods
Mother Hubbard bread will be there with the goods.

T is for Tempting which is always said
About a loaf of Mother Hubbard bread.
H is for Home where we like to stay
Use Mother Hubbard that's the best way.
E is for Everyone that wants the best
Use Mother Hubbard it's better than the rest.
R is for Reliable which everyone said
That used Mother Hubbard in baking their bread.

H is for Highly the way we recommend it
Use Mother Hubbard, you'll always defend it.
U is for Users, a million or more
That get Mother Hubbard from Moshier's Feed Store.

B is for the Baker who has the best bread
Asked how he does it, "Mother Hubbard" he said.
B is for the Buyer who wants the best for the price
Try Mother Hubbard is what we advise.

A is for All the claims that we make
Try Mother Hubbard for economies sake.
R is for the Recommendation that we always will back
Mother Hubbard gives an extra baking in every eighth sack.

D is for the Danger in passing this by
All we ask is "give Mother Hubbard a try."



JACK SHERRILL
"THE WITCHING HOUR"

Grayling Opera House Friday evening, April 13.



That's what we're here for

To make the kind of bread, rolls, pie, cakes and doughnuts that people want. We don't make them to keep or to look at, although they are a delightful sight. We make them to attract people who have a discriminating taste.

And the quality that we have ever maintained in our bakery goods has attracted just such people and is attracting them in greater number, than ever before. They stick to the store that gives them the quality.

We raised the standard of quality when we began and we have held it high ever since. We lead because our goods are the best and they are best because we put into them the best materials and the greatest skill.

Model Bakery and Grocery

THE HOME OF PURITY AND QUALITY

SPRINGTIME NECESSITIES

PAINTS—We sell the famous Sherwin-Williams Paints—the best in the world. Paints for all purposes.

SPADES, RAKES, HOES, ETC.—You will need these for making your spring garden. We have all kinds.

LAWN MOWERS—There will always be a satisfaction if you purchase one of our Wedge-Way Lawn Mowers—they are fine cutters, easy to push and always in working order.

GARDEN HOSE—The best qualities of hose in stock.

SCREEN DOORS and WINDOWS—Also screen cloth for repairing your old doors and windows.

SALLING, HANSON CO.

Hardware Department

Crawford Avalanche

O. P. Schumann, Editor and Proprietor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
One Year.....\$1.50
Six Months......75
Three Months......40

Entered as second-class matter at the Postoffice at Grayling, Mich., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, APRIL 12



"My Country 'Tis of Thee, Sweet Land of Liberty"

NOW THAT we have taken the plunge, there is but one thing for a loyal citizen of this country to do—stand firmly by his country, whether it be native or adopted. The man who does otherwise is not true either to himself or to the land that shelters, feeds and cloths him.

There were many who honestly thought we should not go to war with Germany. But the great majority of American people thought otherwise. So did the president, and the congress.

Each was clearly entitled to his individual opinion until such time as the matter was definitely settled one way or the other.

But with war actually in existence, with our armies hurrying into the field, with our navy making preparations to sweep the seas, with our young men rushing to the colors, there can be but one path for us to tread—absolute loyalty to our country.

Whatever our beliefs may have been in the past, our country now is at war, and we must support it with our every drop of blood and our every dollar of wealth.

Those who think that it will be simply a bluff at war—merely the assembling of an army that will drill for a few months and then go home—will be woefully mistaken.

The United States has been both loath and slow to draw the sword, but once drawn it will never be sheathed until victory is complete and our enemy is no longer able to do us harm.

How much does your drinking water cost you? Nothing? Well, drink more of it and live longer. Drink a lot more and live longer still. Plenty of pure water is good for the digestion. It is better than anything you can take, for it is one of nature's own remedies. Here's the proof. Stop the first ten men you meet and ask each one of them how much water he drinks each day. Some will drink but little, and before you leave them they will probably make some complaining remark about their stomachs. And they will keep on making those remarks until they die—unless they drink more water. Others will tell you that they drink large quantities every day, and won't even mention their stomachs. Of course not, for there is no occasion. Water has done its work and the digestion is in perfect working order. Drink more water. You will live longer and die happier. Your doctor will tell you so, for he drinks water.

Kill Flies and Save Lives.

Kill at once every fly you can find and burn his body. Observers say that there are many reasons to believe there will be more flies this season than for a number of years.

The killing one fly now means there will be billions and trillions less next summer.

Clean up your own premises; see and insist that your neighbors do likewise.

Especially clean "out-of-the-way places," and every nook and cranny. Flies will not go where there is nothing to eat, and their principal diet is too filthy to mention.

Please Notice.

On or about April 15 I will make an official inspection of the business district of the village in regard to the condition of garbage storage. Please have every place thoroughly cleaned up. In the future nothing but covered metallic receptacles will be permitted to be used.

John S. Harrington, Health Officer.

Card of Thanks.

We wish to thank the Sisters and nurses of Mercy hospital for their good care and for the kindnesses shown Mr. Isenbauer during his stay at the hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Isenbauer.

How Old Will You Be At Fifty.

Will you be 50 years old or 50 years young? Kidney troubles make many a person old, when really they should be young. Don't be one of the old. Take a kidney tablet as you would a cathartic. Dr. Navaun's kidney tablets are best, 50c at your druggist, A. M. Lewis.

War is hell, but now that we are into it we must do our best to make it hell for the other fellow.

Of Uncertain Gender.

"George Buker has had the misfortune to lose the valuable bay horse that has long been a familiar sight on the streets of our village. He died last Friday night, and the Buker family was very sorry to lose her, as they had become very fond of it."—Jintown Herald.

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TENTH ANNUAL MASONIC BALL

A GRAND SUCCESS AND MOST DELIGHTFUL AFFAIR.

The Tenth annual ball of Grayling Lodge, F. & A. M. given at the High school gymnasium last evening was a prettily arranged affair, and was well attended. Numerous American flags, here and there, gave the ball room a patriotic air.

The party opened with a band concert by Clark's orchestra, stationed on a tastefully designed stage. This was an ocean or sea, and near the edge were large bowlders and rocks, and small pine trees. Upon one of the rocks stood a lighthouse, and during one of the waltzes a searchlight from the top most part flashed on the dancers as they tripped to and fro. This was a pretty sight. In the background were three large American flags, and in the center of the ball room and stretching in the form of a canopy was an enormous flag. Emblems of the lodge were hung on the different sides of the Gymnasium near the balcony, and in all the decorations were very striking.

At 8:30 dancing began. The music was splendid, Clark's orchestra being assisted by Ange Lorenzo and Burt Trombley of West Branch, Pat Guitchalk of Amsden's 33rd Regiment band of Saginaw and Jake Smith of the 33rd Regimental band of Bay City.

At 11:00 o'clock the ladies of the Eastern Star began serving luncheon. This consisted of two courses and was delicious, and was served at a long table in the corridor near the gymnasium. Here the decorations were suggestive of Spring. Large bowls of daffodils and pink rose buds centered the tables; smylax was strewn about Candelas with yellow shades looked very pretty here and there and the electric lights overhead were covered with Japanese lantern shades. C. C. Fink was present to look after the affairs in the kitchen.

Everyone present fully enjoyed themselves, and the Tenth Annual ball of Grayling Lodge F. & A. M. of 1917, will be long remembered by those present.

Among the out-of-town guests were Mrs. Spencer Melstrup of Lansing; Graham McKay of Pinconning; J. H. McGillivray and Mr. Lanky of Bay City; William Dryer of Saginaw; Jay Sweeney of Mason, Will J. Lauder of M. A. C.; Lansing; Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Ira Johnson; Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Pearsall, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Stillwagon, Misses Jesse Failing, and Margaret Douglas, Newell Underhill, Mike and Judson McCormick, all of Lovells, Mrs. Harry Fredman and Louie Joseph of Milwaukee.

MUSINGS

Too often bad motives are attached to good acts.

The hardest work an industrious man can do is nothing.

Stage carpenters make more hits than the high-salaried stars.

But, oh, when love's young dream develops into a matrimonial nightmare!

A man isn't necessarily a manufacturer because he's always on the make.

It takes a woman to make every word tell when it comes to imparting secrets.

Some men are as anxious to get into the limelight as some others are to dodge it.

Many a so-called charitable man draws the line when it comes to buying his wife new clothes.

When a girl under fifteen is ambitious to become an actress, it's up to her mother to do a movie stunt with her slipper.

STATISTICAL NOTES

Coal is \$17 a ton in Sweden.

Ireland has 435,958 landowners.

Argentina has 7,833,287 population.

Sweden has 10,000,000 acres of peat deposits.

Minnesota has \$36,268,560 in state trust funds.

Kansas City, Mo., has \$948,639 in postal savings banks.

Minnesota finds 90 per cent of highway traffic is by autos.

Russia will lose 1,000,000 Jews by emigration when the war ends.

Missouri this year devotes \$1,947,669 in state funds to public schools.

HOW TO TELL A TIGHTWAD

He always lets the other man pay the carfare.

He's the last man waited on at the lunch counter.

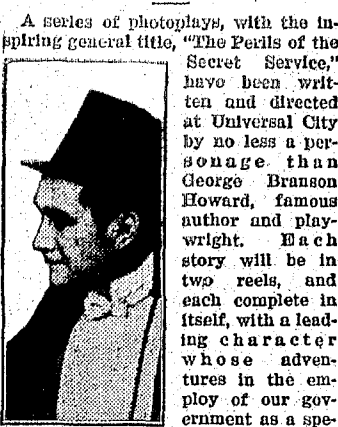
He eats his biggest meals when someone else buys them.

He knows always when free concerts and free entertainments take place.

He thinks Christmas gifts are foolishness, and abhors the observances of birthdays.

"If he smokes cigars, he smokes them to short butts. If he smokes cigarettes he smokes the other fellow's."

NEW DETECTIVE STAR



Kingsley Benedict.

A series of photoplays, with the inspiring general title, "The Perils of the Secret Service," have been written and directed at Universal City by no less a personage than George Branson Howard, famous author and playwright.

Each story will be in two reels, and each complete in itself, with a leading character whose adventures in the employ of our government as a special sort of detective—diplomat, form the series. The stories were published originally under the title "Yorke Norroy, Diplomatic Agent," and had a great success.

There are only two characters running throughout the series of eight episodes, or adventures. The more important of these is Yorke Norroy, played by Kingsley Benedict, and he will be found to be a creation as distinct and individual as that of Sherlock Holmes himself. Benedict will be remembered for many well-studied performances on the screen.

He had seen no less than seventeen years of stage experience before his first picture engagement. He has traveled extensively, making himself at home in all countries. His stage work was accomplished under the banner of some of the most famous managers of our stage, Charles Frohman, and Klaw and Erlanger, for example.

An interesting phase of the character of Yorke Norroy, as Mr. Howard has conceived it, is the author's insistence that his hero has the appearance of being merely a man of fashion, a social favorite, with no ambition above the desire to be the best-dressed man in his set and a delightful entertainer of pretty women. This exterior conceals the real man, the keen intelligence and wonderful resourcefulness, the knowledge of men and women, and the proven courage, which make Norroy the trusted agent of his government.

This portrait might almost be that of Kingsley Benedict himself. Of about medium height, with gray eyes and light-brown hair, rather slightly built, always beautifully dressed and wearing his clothes with an air of great distinction, Benedict gives no indication in his appearance of being an expert horseman, a wonderful swordsman and an all-around athlete. He is fully competent to depict the traveled adventurer, at home in all the European capitals, for he knows them all by personal experience.

BEN WILSON IN NEW SERIAL

A new Universal serial is an event, for the standard set by the company in this respect is very high, and they have a great number of successes. The latest will be released in the week of March 12, and is a mystery-serial, the plot of which is absolutely unsolvable. It is called "The Voice on the Wire," and is a screen adaptation by J. G. Alexander of the popular novel of the same name, by Eustace Hale Ball. The serial will be in fifteen episodes of two reels each.

The production is in the capable hands of Stuart Paton, whose greatest claim to distinction is the tremendous special feature, "20,000 Leagues Under the Sea," which broke all records at the Broadway theatre, New York. Paton will have as his star Ben Wilson, one of the most popular leading men on the screen, with scores of successes to his credit. In the new serial he has the role of John Shirley, a student of criminology, who is called upon to solve the mystery of a series of murders, all of which are committed in the same way, by the "Japanese death punch," delivered just over the heart, and in all of which the only clue is a voice over a disconnected wire. The role fits Wilson to a "T."

The leading lady will be Neva Gerber, one of the prettiest of screen actresses, who has been appearing with great success on the Universal program. She is more than a pretty girl, for she is an accomplished actress as well. Prominent all through the serial are Howard Crampton and Joe Girard, both of whom have roles in "20,000 Leagues Under the Sea." When the first episode is run, it will be seen that the Universal has struck twelve again.

CAMERAMAN A FINE CHEF.

Whenever the Harry Carey company, featured in the Bison dramas, under the direction of Fred A. Kelsey, goes "on location," Cameraman Harry Gant takes his chafing dish with him. Gant is the acknowledged master of the art of chafing-dish cookery at Universal City, and the members of the company always look forward to an extra culinary treat when he prepares the luncheon. The only one who protests is the director, Fred A. Kelsey, who is trying to follow the regime of the book, "Eat and Grow Thin."

Notice.

The law provides that all automobiles must have their licenses Jan. 1, 1917. There are a lot of cars running without 1917 licenses. The owners of all cars not having 1917 licenses by April 25th will be prosecuted, according to law. Also your lights must be properly lighted. Remember also the speed limit. We must protect the lives of our citizens.

By order of Sheriff.

Our Want Ads Bring Quick Results.

Quality Value Our Shoes



That's a Combination of Real Interest

And it is a combination that goes into every pair of Shoes that we sell.

We mean shoes of utility, neat design and substantial construction, at prices within the reach of those who want the best that medium prices can buy. While we handle the very finest grade of shoes, we wish to be known as dealers in the moderate price lines also.

But no matter what the price, the quality and value are there, and we are never satisfied with the sale until our customer is satisfied by the sale.

We take pleasure in showing our lines and quoting prices. We want you to come in and weigh our values in your own mind.

Salling, Hanson Co.

THE PIONEER STORE

WE SELL EVERYTHING

Sale of State Tax Lands.

State of Michigan, Auditor General's Department, Lansing, April 2, 1917.

NOTICE is hereby given that certain lands situated in the county of Crawford bid off to the State for taxes of 1913 and previous years, and described in statements which will be forwarded to the office of the Treasurer of said County, and may be seen at said office previous to the day of sale, will be sold at public auction by said Treasurer, at the County Seat, on the first Tuesday of May next, at the time and place designated for the Annual Tax Sale, if not previously redeemed or cancelled according to law. Said statements contain a full description of each parcel of said lands.

Orauel B. Fuller, Auditor General.

4-5-4

His Discovery.

"If I do say so myself, I was right smart of a speaker when I was a kid!" modestly confessed Gap Johnson of Rumpus Ridge, Ark. "Many's the time at school of a Friday afternoon that I've stepped forth on the rostrum and recited 'The Boy Stood on the Burning Deck,' or 'Woman, Spare That Tree' and such as that—"

"Shucks, Gap!" broke in the storekeeper who had been listening, "that there word hain't 'woman,' it's 'wood-man.'"

"Well, that's devilish funny!" returned Mr. Johnson. "I betcha I've recited that piece fifty times, in round numbers, and this is the first I've ever heard of that. You must be sorter mistaken, hain't you, Gabe?"—Judge.

Borrowing Wisdom.

Not always have the disciples of Robert Burns, the Scotch peasant and poet, borrowed their wisdom from the master and eschewed his follies.

To base uses has this sweet singer of social mirth been put, with the role forced upon him of select patron of the roystering and soaking crew who find an excuse for bibulous excesses in Tam o'Shanter and Scotch Drink, and such imperishable lyrics of the social hour as "O, Willie brew'd a peck of maut," and "Auld Lang Syne."

Wisdom's purer water of admiration for Burns exists in the silent depths, where reading and thinking are done, far below the soiled, braving foam created by Burnsian roysters.—New York Telegram.

From the Mouths of Children.

A black storm had come up suddenly. Great crashes of thunder were followed by a rattling shower of hailstones as big as marbles. Little Edna clung to her nurse in fright.

"Never mind, dear," said the nurse, "God will take care of us."

"Then why is he frowning fangs down at us like this?" asked the child, soberly.

Some Good Advice.

"Don't think too much of your own methods. Watch other people's ways and learn from them." This is good advice, especially when bilious or constipated. You will find many people who use Chamberlain's Tablets for these ailments with the best results, and will do well to follow their example.

Rheumatic Pains Relieved.

"I have used Chamberlain's Liniment for pains in the chest and lameness of the shoulders due to rheumatism, and am pleased to say that it has never failed to give me prompt relief," writes Mrs. S. N. Finch, Batavia, N. Y.

WANTS

Advertisements will be accepted under this heading at the rate of 5 cents per line. No adv. taken for less than 15 cents. There are about six words to the line. SEND MONEY WITH THE ORDER.

WANTED—A man for general farm work. Apply to D. Isabier, foreman, Crawford county Fruit farm, Lovells, Mich.

FOR SALE—Household goods. Cheap for quick sale. Ready cash. Call Phone 1213. S. B. Brott. 4-12-1

FOR SALE—Steel range, cheap. Call Phone 1014. 4-12-1

FOR RENT—Two furnished front rooms. Adm. Anton Melstrup, Chestnut street. 4-12-1

FOR SALE—Seven room house, in fine condition. Also a Florence heater, in good condition. Inquire of Charles Preston, Phone 974. 4-5-2

FOR SALE—House. Inquire of C. W. Green, Chestnut St. Phone 972. 4-5-1

BEGGS for hatching. From thoroughbred Barred Plymouth Rocks. \$1.00 per setting (15 eggs.) Phone 713, J. M. Bunting.

FOR SALE—Clover hay in the barn on the Watkins farm. Inquire of Fred Esman. 4-5-2

WANTED—Man to work on farm. No man using liquor need apply. David J. Anderson, Pinconning, Mich. 5-3

GIRL WANTED—Address the Underhill club, Lovells, Mich. tf.

FOR SALE—Building lots. Best location in town. Easy terms or cash. Nick Schjeltz. 3-29-3

FOR SALE—Horse, weight 1300; buggy, work harness and buggy harness. Reasonable terms. Inquire of H. Borchers, South side. 3-29-3

FOR SALE—One vacant lot; one 40-acre farm, and one house and lot. For particulars inquire at Avalanche office. 3-18

Catarhal Deafness Cannot Be Cured.

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure catarrhal deafness, and that is by a constitutional remedy. Catarrhal Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed, you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result. Unless the inflammation can be removed and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Many cases of deafness are caused by catarrh, which is an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Medicine acts upon the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system.

We will give ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Medicine. Circulars free.

Sold by all druggists, 75 cents. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Rheumatic Pains Relieved.

"I have used Chamberlain's Liniment for pains in the chest and lameness of the shoulders due to rheumatism, and am pleased to say that it has never failed to give me prompt relief," writes Mrs. S. N. Finch, Batavia, N. Y.

No Substitutes Allowed

There may be circumstances under which "a fair exchange is no robbery" but it won't work in a reputable drug store. In such a store

PRESCRIPTIONS ARE INVIOLE

Your doctor is supposed to know what he orders in the prescription he gives you, and we FILL IT TO THE LETTER, or not at all.

If we haven't the right ingredient WE NEVER SUBSTITUTE. Substitutes are dangerous. We guard your health.

Insist on your prescriptions coming to us, where you get protection to life and health.

A. M. LEWIS

Your Druggist

Phone 18

Local News

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, APRIL 12

Clean up and paint up
Good watches at Hathaway's.

Holger Hanson spent Easter Sunday with Bay City friends.

Herman Groulx of Flint is visiting friends here for a few days.

Miss Isabel Case spent Easter Sunday with friends in Saginaw.

Miss Elizabeth Brick spent Easter at her home in West Branch.

My Country, may it be right or wrong, but right or wrong, My Country.

Miss Maude Tetu returned Tuesday to Bay City, after a couple of weeks' stay here.

Lorne Douglas came home from Saginaw to spend Easter Sunday with his wife.

Mrs. Charles Johnson visited her daughter, Miss Mollie in Saginaw over Sunday.

Carl Peterson, who travels for a firm of Detroit spent Sunday visiting his parents.

Mrs. Walter Cripps and children are visiting relatives and friends in West Branch this week.

Stanley Insley is home from Notre Dame college to enjoy the spring vacation with his parents.

"Midsummer Eve" at the Temple theatre Friday night. Benefit of the M. E. church. Prices 35 and 15 cents. The performance will start at 8:00 o'clock.

Mrs. Frank Woodruff Sr. gave a party at her home Wednesday evening of last week for her son, Frank, who was home from Fort Wayne on a few days leave. There were twelve young people present and a very pleasant evening was spent.

The ladies of the local literary clubs have signed a petition requesting the State legislature to pass the Eaton bill. This is relative to the censorship of movies. The petition was sent to our senator, Duncan McRae and Representative Farrier.

A proof-reader's error last week made us say, in the Council proceedings, that John H. Harrington had been appointed street commissioner. This is a mistake and should have read Julius Nelson. Mr. Harrington was appointed health officer.

There are about 40,000 acres of lands in Crawford county under charge of the Public Domain Commission. If the bill introduced by our representative Nelson G. Farrier becomes a law it will add annually five cents per acre to our county funds—a total of \$2,000 each year.

The Michelson relatives gathered at the home of Mr. Nels Michelson on Sunday afternoon to witness the christening of Frederic Ernest Michelson, little son of Mrs. Sarah Michelson of Bay City. Mrs. R. Hanson acted as godmother and Mr. Nels Michelson as sponsor and Rev. Kjelhede of the Danish-Lutheran church officiated.

Eggs For Hatching

White Plymouth Rock Eggs
Per Setting of 15 - \$1.00

Barred Plymouth Rock Eggs
Per Setting of 15 - 75c

Both kinds are from thoroughbred stock and guaranteed 80 per cent fertile.

E. J. OLSON

Inquire at Shoe Repair Shop
Grayling, Mich.

N. Michelson is driving a new Cadillac sedan.

Harold Swatfield spent Sunday with friends in Wolverine.

Axel Peterson visited friends in Saginaw over Sunday.

Fine cut glass, silverware, watches, and jewelry at Hathaway's.

See Geo. L. Alexander & Son before purchasing automobile insurance.

Miss Hazel Robinson spent her Easter vacation at Lewiston visiting friends.

Mrs. Dora Stephens left last Saturday for West Branch to spend Sunday with relatives.

Mrs. Rasmus Hanson and Mrs. O. W. Hanson left Monday for a few days' visit in Saginaw.

Mrs. Lillian Burritt spent last week the guest of her sister, Mrs. Benjamin Jerome of Detroit.

Joe Joseph is home from Milwaukee for the spring vacation visiting his parents and friends.

Miss Helen Bauman returned Monday to Auburn, Mass., after spending a week at her home.

Mrs. M. W. Nicolls of this city is spending the week with her mother, Mrs. Sarah A. Ball of Spencer.

Little Lester Preston celebrated his fourth birthday last Saturday by entertaining a few of his little friends.

Messrs Eben Lagrow, Edward Simpson and Walter LaMotte were guests of friends in West Branch over Easter.

Mrs. M. A. Bates was a pleasant caller at the Military reservation yesterday, say some of the residents of that place.

A good line of ladies', misses' and children's hats at Mrs. Edward Sorenson's. Corner Peninsula avenue and Ionia street.

Don't wait for "Clean-up" week but do that cellar, alley or back yard at once. Paint is splendid to use this time of the year.

George Isenhauer was dismissed from Mercy hospital Saturday, and is recovering from a severe attack of typhoid-pneumonia.

Mr. and Mrs. Vern Beetle of Saginaw visited Miss Angeline VanPatten between trains Tuesday while enroute from Lewiston to their home.

Mrs. John Marshall, mother of Mrs. J. A. Holliday left Tuesday morning for an extended visit among relatives and friends in Saginaw and Owosso.

The bachelor members of the Grayling social club are planning on giving a party to the remaining club members and their ladies, Thursday of next week.

Anyone wishing to donate bulbs, money or anything for prizes for school children's gardens will please notify Mrs. Ellsworth or Mrs. L. J. Kraus.

Mrs. Sarah Michelson and son Frederick of Bay City, and Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Hartwick and children of Detroit were guests at the Nels Michelson home over Easter Sunday.

Miss Elsie and Hjalmar Mortenson came home from Flint to spend Easter with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Mortenson. They were accompanied by a friend also of Flint.

Mrs. H. Collier, who has been visiting here for the past month returned to her home in Pinconning yesterday. She was accompanied by her daughter Mrs. David Montour and two youngest daughters.

Thru the kindness of Mr. Currie, our new Congressman, Mrs. L. J. Kraus is in receipt of 1000 packages of flower and vegetable seeds for the school children to be used for back yard gardens.

Supervisor Bates is making up his assessment roll and wishes land property owners to co-operate with him in changing descriptions, etc. He says, also, that this is an appropriate time to make complaints.

The Ever Ready company paid \$12,000 for a name for their flashlight. Daylo it is. Four persons sent in the same name and each was awarded the \$3,000 prize. Day means perfect light, and Lo means behold.

Mrs. Abraham Joseph entertained a few little friends of Avis Larson at a farewell luncheon Friday afternoon. She will soon leave with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Larsen for their new home in Johannesburg.

My new store, opposite the Russell hotel will be open for business Wednesday, April 18, and I will present to the people of Grayling and surrounding country an up-to-date line of Ladies and Gents' shoes, and Gents' furnishing goods. Max Landsberg.

Mrs. W. H. Ketzbeck entertained a few friends at their home last Saturday evening in honor of the birthday anniversaries of her husband, and also Mr. Ketzbeck's father, whose birthday was the following day. A very pleasant time was had at cards and at midnight the hostess served a delicious luncheon.

How many American flags are floating in the breeze in this town? There should be more. They should be shown in every home. They should float from every building. They should be in evidence everywhere. It is not seemly that we go about the streets shouting our Americanism into every ear, but it proper and right that we show our own colors by displaying the national colors. And the largest flag of all should be proudly flown from the municipal building.

BLACKSMITHING—My blacksmith and repair shop is again open for business with a competent man in charge. All work will be promptly and neatly done in a workmanship manner.

3-29-3 Wm. McCullough.

MADE OF ALL GOOD LEATHER

Style and Wear—

That's what you get when you buy a pair of our

Patriot Shoes

(ONE OF THE "STAR BRAND" LINES)

In style—they're correct in every detail. In wear—they're better than the average.

Best materials used throughout. All good leather—no substitutes.

Get the most for your money. Let us show you one of the new, snappy styles in our stock.

Our line is now complete. We are showing the new lasts in black or brown calf.

\$3.00 to \$6.00

Spring Oxfords, too.

ON EVERY HEEL

GRAYLING MERCANTILE CO.

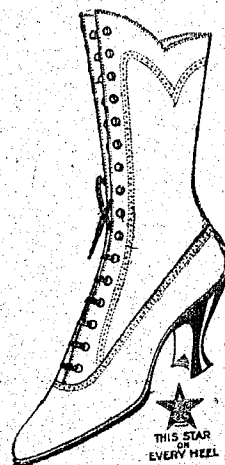
THE QUALITY STORE

Announcing our display of

New Spring Shoes

Our shelves are filled with the newest and best spring styles for women and children. High top shoes, snappy, stylish Oxfords and Pumps for women and strong durable school shoes for your children.

Come and let us fit your feet and save you money.



Just Arrived

Another new shipment of

Beautiful Trimmed Hats

for women.

Come and see them. They are worth your inspection.

\$2.50 to \$8.00

New Models in

Gossard Corsets

for Spring.

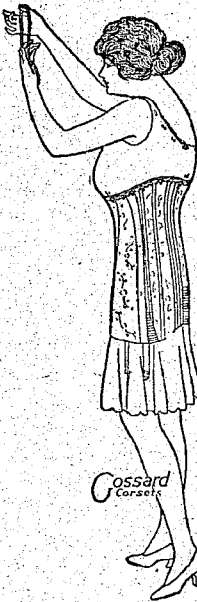
\$2 to \$5

R. & G. Corsets
Spring Models

50c to \$3.00

Brassiers

50c to \$1.50



Ladies' New Spring Coats

Splendid showing of the new styles and fabrics for Spring. Our Coats at

\$15.00, \$18.00 and \$20.00
are great values.

Watches, repaired at Hathaway's.
H. L. Abrahams of Frederic was in Grayling on business Monday and Tuesday.

Shoes and gent' furnishing goods. Max Landsberg, opposite Russell hotel. Open for business Wednesday, April 18.

That smile on Emil Kraus' face is because of the little son Emil Lennon, that arrived this morning. The mother and babe are at Mercy hospital and getting along nicely. Congratulations.

Everybody enjoys fishing and the open season will begin May 1. You will be interested in the Dixie Carol articles on game fishing that we will print for the next few weeks. The first one appears on the seventh page in this issue.

John Benson has decided that he would not continue in the saloon business and this forenoon cancelled the bonds that had been prepared for the new season beginning May 1. He will continue to May 1 after which, he says, he has some work he wants to do but had not fully decided just what he will do with the building he now occupies.

A campaign has been launched to enlist the citizens of Grayling, both men and women, in the work of the Red Cross society. The supplies now on hand will last but one month in actual warfare. While we are at war, these supplies will be used exclusively in the United States. We, who must stay at home can serve by giving our work and support to this great humanitarian arm of our government. Further announcement will be made.

The newly elected officers of the Local Order of Moose were duly installed last Monday night. The wives and daughters of the members had been invited to attend the installation and many responded to the invitation. After the installation the ladies retired to the club room and while the lodge was proceeding with their closing ceremonies, they spread a self-serve luncheon, much to the surprise and pleasure of the gentlemen. This did not finish the evening's program for the crowd remained and enjoyed cards and dancing, Clark's orchestra furnishing the music. It was about 2:00 a. m. before all had left for their respective homes. This was a much enjoyed event by all who were present. About 150 were there.

NOTICE—All persons owing the late Peter Onlette are hereby ordered to pay same to Rev. J. J. Riess, Grayling. Dated Mar. 29, 1917. tf.

A very pretty Easter party was given by Miss Pauline Fehr at her home Saturday afternoon. Eighteen young ladies were invited and a very pleasant time was had from three until seven. The home was decorated in yellow for the occasion and Miss Pauline entertained her guests with contests. Miss Mildred Madill won the prize for making the best doll's Easter bonnet, while Misses Catherine Clark and Alice Brink won prizes in other contests. At five o'clock Mrs. Fehr served a dainty three course luncheon. Bouquets of yellow tulips and chrysanthemums adorned the table. Favors were miniature hand boxes containing an Easter bonnet. Miss Pauline was voted a very nice entertainer.

The Avalanche is adding several new features to its pages, beginning with this issue. Among them is a fine summary of important state and national news; two columns of Scandinavian news; three columns of illustrated news; two columns of "Fads and Fancies of Women," written by Julia Bottomley; one column of Boy Scouts; one column of "Daddy's evening fairy tales" for the kiddies; two columns of Architectural designs and descriptions, by Wm. A. Radford; one column of "Game Fishing" by that famous sport writer Dixie Carroll, former sporting editor for the Chicago Herald. It will be our endeavor to continue these features until such time as we may be able to still further improve the Avalanche and procure even better features. Of course our readers will also be served with the latest news of Grayling and Crawford county, presented in accurate and reliable form. We do not intend to advance the rate of our subscription but we do hope and trust that we may have the loyal support of the people of this community in our enterprise, for it costs money to get out a newspaper such as ours, and in return we pledge our faithful endeavor in promoting the interests and welfare of our people and our community.

FREE OFFER—Cut this out and mail it to the Avalanche at once, and we will send to the names you suggest a month's free subscription. The following are not subscribers to the Avalanche and I request that you send them four week's subscription free, without any obligation to me:

Name _____ Address _____

Max Landsberg and his family of West Branch are moving to this city, where the former will open a shoe and Gents' furnishing goods store in the Petersen building opposite the Russell hotel. Mr. Landsberg has been in the same line of business in West Branch for the past three years and in Rose City for 22 years. He says his new store will open April 18.

Floyd Jones, a former resident of this city for a couple of years, passed away at Mercy hospital last Saturday night. Mr. Jones, the result of some logs falling upon him at Schruers camp on the day of January 25th, received a compound fracture of the right leg. He was brot to Mercy hospital soon after the accident, where it was found that the limb had been infected and the patient was in a very serious condition. He has been at the hospital since this time and everything has been done to try and lessen the intense pain, which he suffered. All last week he was very low and a great deal of the time was unconscious. The direct cause of his death was sciatic rheumatism, that resulted from the infection. His home was in Sigma. His wife, who survives him, has been here continually. Besides the wife, one daughter, 14½ years of age is left to mourn his death. The remains were taken to Copemish, Mich., Monday morning for burial. The many friends the family made during their residence here extend their sincere sympathy.

Rev. Fr. Riess is in Grand Rapids on business this week.

Dr. and Mrs. J. J. Love and daughter returned last Monday from a week spent, guests of Mrs. Love's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Barnhart in Manistee.

Teachers' Examination.

Teachers' examination for all grades of County certificates will be held at the Court house in Grayling, April 26, 27 and 28, 1917.

James A. Kalahar,
Commissioner.

Don't lock your door AFTER your horse is stolen nor buy fire insurance AFTER your property is burned. See Geo. L. Alexander & Son.



Backed by a REAL Guarantee.

It is popular nowadays to guarantee this or that to do certain things, providing you do this or that.

The only kind of guarantee worth while, is one which unconditionally guarantees you complete satisfaction or your money back.

That is the kind of guarantee under which

VALDURA

99.5% PURE ASPHALT PAINT

is sold. You can put VALDURA on your "Rubber," Felt, Composition or Metal Roofs, or use it on your Farm Machinery, Implements, Boilers or similar work and if it fails to serve to your entire satisfaction the paint costs you nothing.

VALDURA is remarkable paint. It is absolutely pure mineral asphalt. It does not contain coal tar, pitch, rosin, crude oil or similar materials; it never runs or cracks. It serves you double the time of ordinary paints.

We want to give you an interesting Booklet and a free sample to test, to convince you VALDURA deserves your preference.

SORENSEN BROTHERS

The Home of Dependable Furniture

AUSTRIAN SHIPS ARE SEIZED BY U. S.

FIFTEEN MERCHANT VESSELS
INTERRED IN AMERICAN
PORTS TAKEN.

AMBASSADOR IS RECALLED

Telegrams Prepared in Advance in
Anticipation of Break Sent to Rep-
resentative in Austria.

Washington—Austria-Hungary, rang-
ing herself unreservedly with Ger-
many, has severed diplomatic relations
with the United States.

Baron Erich Zwiernitz, the Aus-
trian charge, asked the state depart-
ment for passports for himself, his
staff and the Austrian consular force
in this country; and simultaneously
American Minister Slovack reported
from Vienna that Austria had announ-
ced the break in relations to the Aus-
trian embassy in Vienna.

Immediately the treasury depart-
ment ordered the seizure of 15 Aus-
trian merchant ships in American
harbors. Austrian crews were taken
off and sent to immigration stations
and American guards put on board.

Telegrams prepared a week ago in
anticipation of this development, were
sent to American diplomatic and con-
sular officials abroad instructing them
to wind up their conduct of Entente
interests in Austria and to Austrian
interests in Entente countries.

Spain has taken over American in-
terests in Austria, and Sweden as-
sumes Austrian interests here.

The Austrian vessels taken were at
Atlantic or gulf ports, as follows:

At New York, the Dora, Himalaya,
Ida and Martha Washington; at Bos-
ton, the Enry; at Philadelphia, the
Franconia; at Newport News, the
Budapest; at Pensacola, the Lucia;
at Tampa, the Borneo; at New Or-
leans, the Anna Clara and Teresa,
and at Galveston, the Campania and
Moravitz.

The tonnage of the vessels totals
approximately 67,000. The largest is
the Martha Washington at New York,
of 8,312 tons and passenger accom-
modations for 1,100 persons; the small-
est is the Anna at New Orleans, of
1,575 tons. The second largest is
the Dora, of 7,037 tons. Most of the
others are between 3,500 and 5,000
tons register and are freighters. All
have been self-interested since the
beginning of the war.

BRITISH GAIN ON WEST FRONT

Berlin War Office Admits Retreat on
Several Points.

London—What seemingly is the
commencement of a big offensive by
the British forces in France has be-
gun along a 15-mile line extending
from Lens to the village of Henin-
Sur-Coque, lying to the southeast of
Arras.

On the entire line big gains in ter-
rain have everywhere been made.
Heavy casualties have been inflicted
on the Germans and, in addition, pris-
oners running into the thousands—
and great quantities of war material
were captured.

The official communication issued
by the war office at Berlin says that
heavy fighting took place on both sides
of Arras, "the enemy having forced
his way into parts of our positions."
The report adds that there was strong
artillery firing on the Aisne and Cham-
pagne fronts.

RUSSIA LOYAL TO ALLIES

Duma Adopts Resolution Calling on
Nation to Remain United.

London—The Russian official news
agency in a dispatch from Petrograd
says constitutional democrats in the
duma have adopted a resolution ex-
pressing fullest confidence in the for-
eign policy of the provisional govern-
ment based upon fidelity to all present
alliances. The resolution calls upon
the nation to unite in support of the
government to bring the war to a vic-
torious end.

News of the vote of the Russian
duma upholding the nation's agree-
ments with the Entente and calling for
the war's continuance to a victorious
end is interpreted here as an answer
to the latest efforts of Berlin to bring
about a separate peace.

Prior to the arrival of the Petro-
grad dispatch, word reached here from
Berlin that Germany was engaged in
a supreme effort to win Russia from
the Entente. The action of the duma,
however, it is believed, will convince
the Berlin statement that further ef-
forts are useless.

West Branch—Frederick Wilkes,
aged 78, treasurer of Foster township
for several terms, died at his home at
Beaver Lake. He had been a resi-
dent of that place for 35 years and
was a Civil War veteran.

Flint—While her family awaited her
return home the body of Mrs. Minnie
Heminger, 45 years old, lay unclaimed
several hours in a local morgue. Mrs.
Heminger dropped dead on the street
just after she had left a physician's
office where she had taken her grand-
son for treatment.

Cadillac—It has been practically de-
cided to employ a district Y. M. C. A.
secretary for Wexford, Missaukee,
Kalkaska, Grand Traverse, Benzie,
Leelanau, Charlevoix, Antrim and Em-
met counties.

Hillsdale—A deal which will involve
the expenditure of between \$30,000
and \$40,000 has been consummated by
the Hillsdale Grocery company, which
has purchased the Boyd hotel prop-
erty from W. J. Boyd and a lot adjoin-
ing. The company will erect a ware-
house.

STATE NEWS IN BRIEF

Ypsilanti—George D. Brumlette, 35,
of Cadillac, a Grand Rapids & Indiana
brakeman, fell from a freight train,
sustaining two fractured ribs and in-
ternal injuries.

Cadillac—Thomas Sheridan, 35, of
Cadillac, a Grand Rapids & Indiana
brakeman, fell from a freight train,
sustaining two fractured ribs and in-
ternal injuries.

Saginaw—At a conference here it
was decided to hold the combined con-
ventions of the Michigan Bean Job-
bers and Bean Growers' associations
in Saginaw in September.

Flint—Abraham Miller, 80 years old,
blind, wants a divorce because, he
says, his wife, 44 years old, secured
all his property to get an eye speci-
alist for him and then left home.

Saginaw—Petitions signed by teach-
ers and students of the Arthur Hill
high school asking for military train-
ing and discipline were presented to
the west side board of education.

Cadillac—Fearing a shortage of seed
potatoes would hamper Wexford coun-
ty's principal crop, the Cadillac Cham-
ber of Commerce has quietly purchased
several thousand bushels of the tub-
ers.

Jackson—Mrs. Claude Winfield was
killed, and her husband and Mrs. Mar-
garet Hunt, were injured when an au-
tomobile was struck by a west-bound
Detroit United railway interurban car
at the Sutton road crossing east of
this city.

Saginaw—Deputy Game Warden C.
H. Waters, Saginaw; Robert Ellis-
worth, Alpena and Theodore Trudell,
Bay City, confiscated 12,460 pounds of
fish being shipped to New York, of
which 400 pounds of undersized perch
were condemned.

Howard City—J. W. Bolen, of Elk-
hart, Ind., traveling salesman, 70 years
old, kicked Henry Behrenwald aged
26, of Winfield, out of the Montclair
house here when the latter declared
Americans should stay off the ocean
and this country had no cause to fight
Germany. Behrenwald did not return
to finish his dinner.

Owosso—Despite the fact that he
was born in Germany, the soldier near-
ly three years in the German army,
and now has a wife and two children
in the fatherland, Paul Orchut has
enlisted in the American army. He
is a naturalized American and served
in the United States Marine corps dur-
ing the Spanish war.

Flint—Thirty-two physicians have
enrolled as members of a medical pre-
paredness committee in Flint.

Muskegon—The chamber of com-
merce has appealed to Washington to
remedy railway service between here
and Chicago.

Owosso—S. P. Anderson, 63, ran a
silver in his hand while at work. A
few days later blood poisoning set in,
and he died as a result.

Lansing—On behalf of 170 young
men living in and about Hastings,
Representative Charles A. Weissert,
of that city, formally tendered to
Quartermaster General Rogers, of the
Michigan National Guard, the services
of the men for either the cavalry or
artillery branch of the state's troops,
for as long as the country needs them.
This is the first definite offer of a
definite number of men to the state
government.

Port Huron—Under the terms of
President Wilson's recent civil ser-
vice order, Postmaster John S. Witt,
of this city, after passing the re-
quired examination of the civil ser-
vice commission, will hold his office
permanently. He was appointed to
the local office three and a half years
ago after a warm contest. Postmas-
ters at St. Clair, Marine City and other
points in eastern Michigan are also
affected by the new order of things.

Escanaba—Escanaba business men
gave assurances to Lieut. J. W. Mc-
Neal, head of the United States army
recruiting station here, that the city
would be able to take care of 3,000
men for a period of three months, if a
volunteer army was called out. This
city would thus be made the mobiliza-
tion camp for the upper peninsula and
northern Wisconsin. The government
has been offered the grounds and
buildings of the Delta County Agricul-
tural Fair association for use in case
of need.

Ann Arbor—Michigan university
has a branch of the intercollegiate in-
telligence bureau, a national organi-
zation founded for the tabulation of
information on college alumni, facul-
ties and students for use of the fed-
eral government in case of war. Cards
are now being mailed out asking for
information of the receiver's training
and experience, in different kinds of
work. This information and all the
resources of the university will be
placed at the disposal of the federal
government.

Carsonville—A telegram from the
Canadian war office in Ottawa states
that Harold McLean of this city has
been killed on the battlefields of France.

Corunna—Under instructions re-
ceived by County Clerk Nichols from
the immigration department, no Ger-
man can obtain naturalization papers
while a state of war exists between
this country and Germany. The in-
structions state further that all Ger-
mans who have obtained only their
first papers, will in the eyes of the
law still be aliens.

Albion—To demonstrate they were
equal to the men when it came to
forced marches, six Battle Creek girls
"hiked" all the way to Albion on mud-
dy roads and with rain falling for part
of the distance.

Ann Arbor—Ann Arbor today pre-
sents a decidedly military aspect. All
day some group of students is drill-
ing in the streets. The faculty of the
college of medicine has offered to make
its courses continuous for the next two
years in order that students may
complete their work sooner and be
ready for war service.

BOY SCOUTS

(Conducted by National Council of the
Boy Scouts of America.)

SCOUTS' EDUCATIONAL WORK

No organization in the country has
any stronger leadership in educational
matters than has been secured by the
Boy Scouts of America. Members of
the board are well qualified to keep
the work of the Boy Scout movement
in full accord with the most modern
and best ideas of education. The na-
tional council has planned to refer to
this department all matters of an edu-
cational character. The department is
now preparing:

1. To give leadership in a series of
conferences for scoutmasters and other
scout officials throughout the country
as deemed advisable from time to time.
2. To promote and develop training
courses for leadership in scouting
throughout the country either in con-
nection with established educational in-
stitutions or under the auspices of local
councils.
3. To arrange for the presentation
of the merits of the scout program and
its appeal for leadership before vari-
ous student bodies and educational
institutions and general educational con-
ferences.
4. To co-operate in making "scout-
ing" the official bulletin, helpful to
scoutmasters and others actively en-
gaged in scout work through definite
suggestions and general educational ar-
ticles.
5. To develop correspondence courses
for inspiration and instruction for
scout leaders.
6. To cultivate the interest of school-
teachers and others particularly inter-
ested in educational problems through
educational journals and conferences.

THE "DIAMOND" HITCH.



Easy for the Boy Scout.

A TROOP'S BIG GOOD TURN.

Troop 1 of Santa Fe, N. M., had its
first opportunity to do a community
good turn when the New Mexico State
Education association met for its an-
nual convention in their city.

Hotel accommodations were limited
and many of the visiting teachers had
to be assigned to private houses. The
scouts served as guides, one riding on
the running board of each automobile
and helping the teachers with their
luggage.

No tips were taken, although many
were offered. The work of the scouts
made a great hit with the town as well
as with the visitors. The chamber of
commerce and the women's clubs are
to give the scouts a banquet to show
their appreciation. The association
adopted resolutions thanking the troop
for its efficient service.

SCOUT HANDBOOK BIG SELLER.

Our country's most popular juvenile
book is not, as might be supposed,
"Robinson Crusoe" or "Treasure Is-
land," but the "Handbook for Boys,"
published by the Boy Scouts of Amer-
ica. Within the last two years there
have been published more than 300,000
copies of this book, and it is a good
guess that more copies have been sold
than have been sold of both "Treasure
Island" and "Robinson Crusoe" to-
gether during the same period. Indeed, it
is not too much to say that if the figures
were available to make such a com-
parison possible, it would be shown
that there have been published in the
last two years more copies of the
"Handbook for Boys" than all the
standard stories for boys published
during the same period.

AMONG THE SCOUTS.

A scout walks through the woods
with silent tread. No dry twigs snap
under his feet and no loose stones
turn over and throw him off his bal-
ance. His eyes are keen and he sees
many things that others do not see.
He sees tracks and signs which reveal
to him the nature and habits of the
creatures that made them. He knows
how to stalk birds and animals and
study them in their natural haunts. He
sees much, but is little seen.

A scout can make himself known to
a brother scout wherever he may be
by a method which only scouts can
know. He has brothers in every city
in the land and in every country in
the world. Wherever he goes he can
give his signs and be assured of a friendly
welcome. He can talk with a brother
scout without making a sound, or he
can make known his message by imi-
tating the click of a telegraph key.

The New York State College of For-
estry at Syracuse university has of-
fered one scholarship annually to a
Boy Scout who is a resident of the
state of New York.

Makes Hard Tools.

Using steel alloyed with a new mi-
neral recently discovered in Colorado,
a resident of that state has made tools
with which he cuts the hardest woods
and shaves himself without sharpen-
ing the tools between operations.

Migrate Long Distances.

The Arctic tent holds all records for
length of migration. When the young
are full grown the entire family leaves
the Arctic regions and several months
later is found skirting the edge of the
Antarctic continent.

Fads And Fancies Of Fashion



NEW ARRIVAL IN COAT-DESS.

Just where and how far the design-
ers of women's clothes are going in
their striving for something new, no
one knows, but they are on their way.
To prove it, here is a new coat-dress
which we can easily forgive for keep-
ing us guessing as to whether it is a
dress or not, because it is so pretty
and so full of style. There is provoca-
tion for a quarrel as to whether it is
rightly called a dress or not, but its
designers have so named it and we
will take their word for it.

It is made of one of the new weaves
in silk in a heavy crepe effect and
hangs straight from shoulder to hem.
There is no definition of the waist-
line, but its lines depart from their
straight and narrow way, a belt
of the material holds them so that
they cannot flow outward. The belt
crosses at the front and fastens to the
body of the dress at each side. All
the way down the front pearl buttons
attend strictly to the business of mak-
ing the straightness of the frock
emphatic.

Everything has real pockets this
spring, and this dress is provided with
one at each side in the style of a coat.

In shapes. They prove how much we
owe to artists who transform the
simplest and humblest headwear by
interpretations of their own into hats
of irresistible charm.

At the right the summery and flow-
ery hat is made of fine black hair
brud, set over a cap made also of a
narrow black braid. The top crown
is covered with tiny forget-me-nots in
several colors and the brim edge is
softened by little black silk balls, set
close together about it. Narrow black
velvet ribbon in two long ends have
no particular reason for joining for-
wards with the hat, except that the designer
chose to put them where they are.

At the left a fascinating coolie shape
is made of silk in deep orange color
and black, set on a turban of black
satin. Silk cords and twin tassels, origi-
nal and splendid products of China,
find themselves very much at home as
a decoration for this model. About
the edge small orange-colored sticks,
make a finish that is unique.

The little tu-tan is of black lisse
and against its shiny surface Chinese
characters in apple green are applied
by means of black stitches. Each



BORROWING HAT STYLES FROM CHINA.

They are square and are buttoned
down with a single button to the dress.
A cape collar among many cape col-
lars, becomes immediately interesting
when its designer thinks of making
slashes in it. This one is of soft
plique and black velvet ribbon is run
through the slashes, forming ties that
hold the collar up about the neck.
This idea is so good that it bears rep-
etition in the turn-back cuffs also leed
through slashes with ribbon.

It takes just these touches to make
us concede that this new model is en-
titled to be called a dress. Taking it
all in all it will prove very useful for
wear instead of a suit.

Fashion is eliminating distances and
the Chinese seem not remote since we
have been borrowing hat styles from
them. The war in Europe has brought
the art of China and Japan, in rugs
and furniture, in chinaware and in ap-
parel more forcibly to our notice than
it has ever been before.

Two lovely models, inspired by the
coolie hat, and a turban, shown in the
group above are replicas of originals

New Colored Vells.

Each day brings forth something
new in face vells and the latest are
those of very high colors, such as
bright yellows, greens and even reds,
and are effectively worn with plain
sailor hats. Striped vells in
color combinations are also very much
in vogue at present. A hat of lemon
yellow straw, sailor in shape, is un-
trimmed save for a veil of tan and
cream stripes. Other interesting vells
show tiny designs or geometrical fig-
ures in velvet and still others are

elaborately embroidered across the
tops in designs suggestive of the ma-
chine embroidery used upon the new
gowns. A novelty in a square mesh
veil has an embroidered point at the
top suggestive of a Russian turban,
the work being done heavily in black
and dull silver. This is most effective-
ly worn with a plain hat.

In a Detroit inventor's waterless
cane meals will be served by individual
dumb waiters directly from a basement
kitchen to each table.

DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

BY MARY GRAHAM BONNER

CHARIOT RACE.

"The Gnomes," said Daddy, "were
giving a great many parties now that
their cousins, the Bogy family, had
come to visit.

"Now, one day Peter Gnome was vi-
siting old Mr. Giant.

"We're going to give a chariot race
entertainment for the benefit of our
cousins, the Bogy family," he said.
"Will you come and judge for us?"

"Thank you," said Mr. Giant, po-
litely. "I will be both honored and de-
lighted to come." As he said this he
made a low bow.

"Thank you for being so obliging,"
said Peter Gnome, and off he went.

"Next he called on Witty Witch."

"We are giving a chariot race en-
tertainment," he said, "for our friends
and cousins, the Bogy family. Will
you come and tell us some of your
wonderful stories after we have had
the race?"

"I will be only too delighted," said
Witty Witch.

"Then it's all settled," said Peter
Gnome. "This afternoon at three, pray
come."

"Three is an hour the Fairies,
Gnomes, Brownies and Elves are very
fond of. They give many of their par-
ties at just this time.

"At three promptly, then, the chari-
ot race began. Oh, how thrilling
were the races, for nothing is quite so
exciting as a chariot race. They were
all in it and the woods were filled with
chariots. The creatures in the woods
gasped in wonder as they saw the
chariots go tearing by.

"You see, in Fairyland they can do
so much. When trees or little woods
creatures got in the way up went the



Next Came the Fairies.

chariots in the air and landed down
the other side, for the chariots were
drawn by the fairy ponies of the
Fairy Queen.

"Two Gnomes stood in one chariot.
On their heads were green wreaths
and their reins were made of green
and gold ribbons.

"Next came the Fairies in white,
with white and silver ribbons for
reins.

"The Elves wore bright red cos-
tumes, red wreaths and yellow rib-
bons.

"The Brownies were in deep brown
velvet, with brown oak leaves around
their heads and reins of brown, with
golden bells which tinkled so cheer-
fully.

"The Bogy family sat in a gallery
made through the woods. Mr. Giant
was at one end and Witty Witch at
the other.

"The Bogy cousins were delighted
with the races and at times almost fell
over with excitement. But Mr. Giant
stretched out his long arm, which held
them all back, for his arm reached all
along the line where the Bogy family
sat.

"After the chariot race was over,
one final race was to take place be-
tween the two who had been in the
lead. Two of the Brownies and two
of the Elves were chosen.

"They started off after Mr. Giant
had blown a big whistle. But what
do you think happened? You can
never guess, so I'll have to tell you.
The bottom of the chariot in which
the Brownies were riding fell out, and
they had to run along with the rest
of the chariot and the ponies to keep
up. Of course, the ponies never stop-
ped to turn around to see if the
Brownies were all right. Imagine
ponies doing that in an exciting chari-
ot race!

"But oh, how Mr. Giant, Witty
Witch and the Bogy family did
laugh! They thought it quite the fun-
niest thing they had ever seen.

"Naturally, the Elves won the race;
but when they saw that the Brownies
had kept up, even though the bottom
of their chariot had fallen out, they
said that they should be given the
prize.

"Mr. Giant, however, gave them all
prizes of fine sticks made out of birch
bark, for their spring walks. And then
they sat down in the gallery with the
Bogy family, all very much out of
breath.

"I am going to tell stories later
on," said Witty Witch, "but first of all
I want to say how I welcome the
Bogy family here! They are not
known—this is the way they should
be known. So many Children and
Grown-Ups say that Bogy are awful
creatures who rush after naughty lit-
tle children and frighten them. Chil-
dren never get over such frights, and
it's not true. The Bogy are fine and
kind and nice, and I love everyone,
too, even if I'm a Witch."

Too Thin.

Mildred had just had her first dip in
the ocean.

"How did you like it, dear?" asked
her mother as she fastened up the lit-
tle six-year-old's frocks.

Mildred glared angrily at the spark-
ling sea.

"I didn't like it at all, mother," she
replied, coldly. "I sat on a wave, and
I went through"—Youth's Companion.

Make Real Success.

To make a real success, Jack, you
need more than ability—you must have
relinquish.



106 Fly Poison Cases Reported in 3 Years

A Large Percentage Fatal
Appalling as this record seems, it is
only a fraction of the real number. The
symptoms of cholera infantum and ar-
senical poisoning are almost identical.
Diagnosis is extremely difficult. Many
actual fly poison cases are unrecognized
and unreported.

The Government recognizes this danger
to childhood and issues this warning,
in supplement No. 25 to the Public Health
Report:

"Of other fly poisons mentioned, mention
should be made, merely for the purpose of con-
firmation, of those composed of arsenic. Fatal
cases of poisoning of children through the use
of such compounds are too frequent. The
poisoning is usually fatal, and the symptoms
are those of cholera infantum. It is believed that
the cases reported do not, by any means,
exhaust the number of children who have been
poisoned by such devices, and should never be used
in any home."

TANGLEFOOT



catches flies and embalmers their disease-
bearing bodies with a disinfecting var-
nish. It is safe, efficient, non-poisonous,
and your protector from both fly
and fly poisons.

THE O. & W. THUM COMPANY
Grand Rapids, Mich.

The Army of Constipation

Is Growing Smaller Every Day.
CARTER'S LITTLE
LIVER PILLS

are responsible—they
not only give relief
—they perma-
nently cure Consti-
pation. Mil-
lions use
them for
Biliousness,
Indigestion, Sick Headache, Sallow Skin.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE
Genuine must bear Signature

Victim of the Law.

You Can Make Excellent Cake with Fewer Eggs

Just use an additional quantity of Royal Baking Powder, about a teaspoon, in place of each egg omitted.

This applies equally well to nearly all baked foods. Try the following recipe according to the new way:

CREAM LAYER CAKE

Old Way

1 cup sugar
1 cup milk
2 cups flour
2 teaspoons Royal Baking Powder
2 eggs
1/2 cup shortening
1 teaspoon flavoring

New Way

1 cup sugar
1 cup milk
2 cups flour
4 teaspoons Royal Baking Powder
2 tablespoons shortening
1 teaspoon flavoring

Makes 1 Large 2-Layer Cake

DIRECTIONS—Cream the sugar and shortening together, then mix in the eggs. After sifting the flour and Royal Baking Powder together two or three times, add it all to the mixture. Gradually add the milk and beat with spoon until you have a smooth pour batter. Add the flavoring. Pour into greased layer cake tins and bake in a moderately hot oven for twenty minutes. This cake is best baked in two layers. Put together with cream filling and spread with white icing.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

made from Cream of Tartar, derived from grapes.
No Alum No Phosphate

Correspondence.

Eldorado Nuggets.

After being ill for a few days, Conrad Wehnes became so much worse that it was necessary to summon Dr. Carnalia of Roscommon last Tuesday morning. He is now recovering quite rapidly.

Fritz Lamm, Jr., of Roscommon, was home Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Basing, and Mrs. Frank Basing and daughter, Hazel, were visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hartman Sunday.

Mrs. Weiman Knight and daughter, Lillian, are spending a few days in Roscommon.

Miss Frances Wehnes was called home from Keno, where she is teaching, by the illness of her brother, Conrad.

School is now in session again. Miss Beth Waterman will finish the term left unfinished by Miss Sylvia Folsom.

Mrs. Fred Lamm spent a few days in Roscommon last week.

Every one who attended the spring opening meeting of the Eldorado Literary club seemed to enjoy it.

Joe Weber, Jr., purchased a horse at the Elmer Head sale.

The Roscommon-Mio mail is being carried by auto as far as Luzerne.

James F. Crane made a short business trip to Lansing and Battle Creek last week.

There was a large attendance at the Elmer Head sale, and it is reported everything went for a good price.

Mr. and Mrs. James F. Crane, Mrs. Mattie Funch, and Mr. and Mrs. Boyd J. Funch were callers at the John Floeter farm, near Coy, Sunday.

Beaver Creek.

Mrs. I. R. Gile left Saturday for her new home in Pontiac. Her old friends and neighbors regret very much to see her go.

School began Monday, after two months' winter vacation.

Frank Taylor and wife had the misfortune to lose an infant boy Friday.

A. Ellis and family spent Sunday with C. F. Kinney and wife.

Work has begun on the forest reserve.

Martin Jagosh took a load of potatoes to Grayling Saturday.

Dell West and wife were in Grayling Saturday.

Mrs. Wm. Millikin and son Frank, and A. Ellis made a business call at Roscommon Friday.

BLACKSMITHING—My blacksmith and repair shop is again open for business with a competent man in charge. All work will be promptly and neatly done in a workmanlike manner.

3-29-3 Wm. McCullough.

Automobile Owners

Take Notice

'Now is the time to get your automobiles painted if they need painting or cleaned and polished to make them look neat and like new.

Prices on painting cars of all makes cheerfully given, according to what you want done in the way of painting, etc. Don't wait until too late in the spring.

Conrad Sorenson

Painter and Decorator

Mrs. Caid left Tuesday to attend the funeral.

Lovells people were much grieved last week to learn the news of the death of Mrs. Peter Frank, which occurred in Detroit. The body was taken thru here to Lewiston for burial.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Perry of Flint spent a few days at the home of the latter's sister, Mrs. Carl Lyntz.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry, and Mrs. Carl Lyntz and baby left for Wolverine Saturday to spend Easter with their parents.

Martha Stillwagon returned to West Branch Monday, after spending her Easter vacation at home.

T. B. Douglas was a Grayling visitor Monday.

Home Defense and a Peace League.

(Continued from first page.)

houses. The English people have been the most sport loving people in the world; from England we have the most of our games. America, have from England inherited the love for sport. But the English people could never think of putting sport indoors and we the majority of the people play their games on the bleachers. The reason we have so many indoor games crowding out scientific physical training is because the first physical directors in America did not know how to teach gymnastics, and in order to make things lively they busted their minds to invent games which more or less appeal to the animal side of men.

George J. Fischer, M. O. Secretary International committee and Physical training writes in Physical training magazine: "The experience of England, which has had no compulsory military training requirement in the problem she had to confront in raising a citizen army and the tremendous task involved in getting the men in physical condition to stand the strain of camp and trench life, have indicated that one of the fundamental needs, if not the fundamental need, is the physical condition of the people. They are unable, without much vigor and painstaking training to undertake activities requiring strain and endurance. Here is the great opportunity of scientific physical training. The hour has struck for pushing forward a comprehensive program of bodily and health culture."

Dr. Fisher is one of the commissioners appointed by the Governor to frame a system of physical training and preparatory military training to be introduced in the public schools of New York. Such a system went into effect last fall and it required immediately twenty minutes per day of physical training; in the autumn this will be increased to over one hour per day. Herein is included hygiene and theory of physical exercises. The program includes all schools of the state, 12,000 in number and all pupils over 8 years of age must take part.

Similar commissioners have been appointed in Massachusetts, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Such a system demands an army of physical instructors which most difficult problem now is given most attention.

God grant that the day may come when parents may see that this body of ours, the temple of our soul, is half of our being and that the education which we call physical training is just as important as mental training. And fully as much harm can be done thru the wrong kind of training as in other branches of education.

Again I say: "We rule over nature by placing ourselves under nature's laws."

L. C. Bundgaard.

Constipation and Indigestion.

These are twin evils. Persons suffering from indigestion are often troubled with constipation. Mrs. Robert Allison, Mattoon, Ill., writes that when she first moved to Mattoon she was a great sufferer from indigestion and constipation. Food distressed her and there was a feeling like a heavy weight pressing on her stomach and chest. She did not rest well at night, and felt worn out a good part of the time. One bottle of Chamberlain's Tablets corrected this trouble so that she has since felt like a different person.

Correct English

HOW TO USE IT

JOSEPHINE TURCK BAKER, Editor

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE

For Progressive Men and Women, Business and Professional, Club-Women, Teachers, Students, Ministers, Doctors, Lawyers, Stenographers and for all who wish to Speak and Write Correct English.

Special Feature Every Month Your Every-Day Vocabulary: HOW TO ENLARGE IT Sample Copy 10c. Subscription \$2.00 a Year.

EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

Josephine Turck Baker's Standard Magazine. Books are recommended by this.

YOUR MONEY BACK IF IT FAILS

GRANT'S DISTEMPER REMEDY

Guaranteed for Distemper, Coughs, Colds, Influenza and Pink Eye or money refunded. It will pay you to keep a bottle in hand as a preventive.

REWARD \$1.00

Largest Bottle For Sale by

A. M. LEWIS

Big Accidents; Few Fatalities.

Details of the most recent powder plant fires and explosions throw interesting light on these statistics, and show how that the most spectacular accidents at explosives manufacturing are usually the least serious when viewed from the standpoint of loss of life, injury to workmen or damage outside the plants.

When 460,000 pounds of powder went up at Haskell, New Jersey, not long ago, there was a flare which was seen many miles away. The shock was felt at distant points and, as newspaper men would say, "great excitement prevailed." This "excitement" affected mainly those who were stampeded by the noisy and spectacular features of the fire, and these people were outside the plant. The workers, who know how thoroughly their lives are safeguarded, were not stampeded. It was no surprise to them to find that only two men had lost their lives and that the comparatively few who were injured suffered only slight hurts.

A week before the explosion at this plant there was a spectacular accident at the Brandywine Yards, Wilmington, Delaware, when a grinding mill exploded, and caused the explosion of a small car of powder and another small, quantity in another building at some distance. In all, about two tons of powder exploded, but it shook the hills around Wilmington, made a loud noise and led to wild reports that many were killed.

When it came to checking up the casualties, it was found that the man operating the grinding mill was the only one who had lost his life and that of those injured only four sought hospital treatment. Three of them were discharged from the hospital the same day and the other remained only over night.

Another of the spectacular accidents was the burning of 176,000 pounds of smokeless powder at Carney's Point on Christmas night. This, of course, was not accompanied by any explosion or shock, but the light was so intense that even so far away as Philadelphia, residents were startled into the belief that a calamity had befallen Carney's Point. This light was so brilliant that the captain of a vessel, which was 40 miles off the Delaware capes at the time of the fire, reported, on his arrival at New York, that he had seen this light and that at the time that it was one of the allied warships blowing up. On this occasion, no one was killed, nor was any one injured.

Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, Etc., Required by the Act of August 24, 1912.

of The Crawford Avalanche, published weekly at Grayling, Mich., for April, 1917.

Editor, Managing Editor, Business Manager, Publisher, Owners: O. P. Schumann, Grayling, Michigan.

Known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders, holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities: O. Palmer.

O. P. SCHUMANN, Sworn to and subscribed before me this 2nd day of April 1917.

[SEAL] Notary Public. (My commission expires Mar. 12, 1919.)

NOTICE—All persons owing the late Peter Oulette are hereby ordered to pay same to Rev. J. J. Riess, Grayling. Dated Mar. 29, 1917. J. J. Riess.

STATE OF MICHIGAN: In the Circuit Court for the County of Crawford, in Chancery. Ancient Order of Gleaners, vs. Wm. A. Montgomery, Plaintiff.

In pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court for the County of Crawford, in Chancery, made and entered on the 9th day of January, A. D. 1917, in the above entitled cause, I, the undersigned, a special Circuit Court Commissioner of the County of Crawford, appointed by the Court, will sell at public auction or vendue, to the highest bidder at the front door of the court house in the village of Grayling, in said County of Crawford, on the twenty-eighth day of April, A. D. 1917, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day all those certain lands and premises, situate and being in the County of Crawford and State of Michigan, and described as follows, to wit: The west half of southwest quarter of section fourteen and northeast quarter of section twenty-two, except sixty acres off of north side of same, and northeast quarter of northwest quarter and southeast quarter of southeast quarter of township twenty-five north of range four west.

OSCAR PALMER, Special Circuit Court Commissioner, January 27, 1917.

HUMPHREYS'

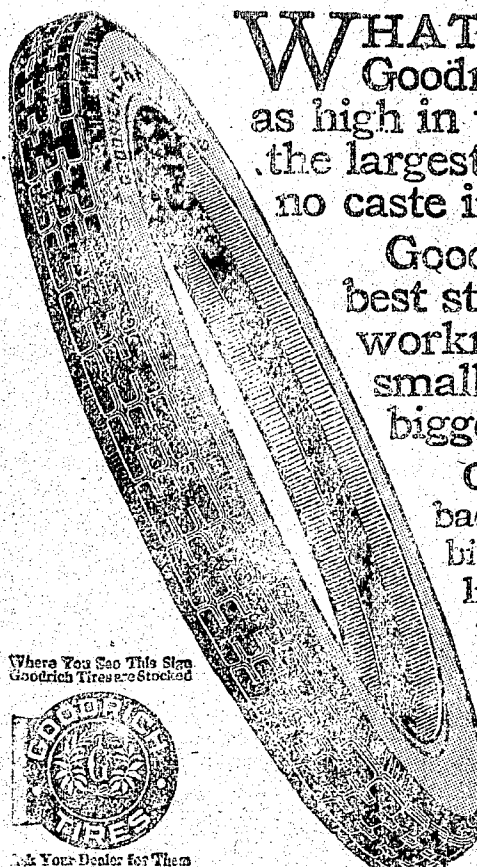
Humphreys' Homeopathic Remedies are designed to meet the needs of families or invalids, something that mother, father, nurse or invalid can take or give to meet the need of the moment. Have been in use for over SIXTY YEARS.

No. 1. Fever, Cough, Croup, Indigestion, etc. 25c. No. 2. Worms, Worm Fever, etc. 25c. No. 3. Cough, Croup and Whooping Cough of Infants. 25c. No. 4. Diarrhea, Colic, and other ailments of Infants. 25c. No. 5. Cough, Croup, Bronchitis, etc. 25c. No. 6. Whooping Cough, Croup, etc. 25c. No. 7. Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. 25c. No. 8. Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. 25c. No. 9. Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. 25c. No. 10. Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. 25c. No. 11. Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. 25c. No. 12. Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. 25c. No. 13. Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. 25c. No. 14. Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. 25c. No. 15. Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. 25c. No. 16. Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. 25c. No. 17. Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. 25c. No. 18. Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. 25c. No. 19. Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. 25c. No. 20. Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. 25c. No. 21. Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. 25c. No. 22. Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. 25c. No. 23. Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. 25c. No. 24. Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. 25c. No. 25. Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. 25c. No. 26. Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. 25c. No. 27. Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. 25c. No. 28. Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. 25c. No. 29. Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. 25c. No. 30. Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. 25c. No. 31. Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. 25c. No. 32. Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. 25c. No. 33. Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. 25c. No. 34. Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. 25c. No. 35. Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. 25c. No. 36. Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. 25c. No. 37. Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. 25c. No. 38. Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. 25c. No. 39. Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. 25c. No. 40. Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. 25c. No. 41. Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. 25c. No. 42. Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. 25c. No. 43. Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. 25c. No. 44. Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. 25c. No. 45. Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. 25c. No. 46. Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. 25c. No. 47. Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. 25c. No. 48. Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. 25c. No. 49. Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. 25c. No. 50. Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. 25c. No. 51. Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. 25c. No. 52. Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. 25c. No. 53. Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. 25c. No. 54. Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. 25c. No. 55. Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. 25c. No. 56. Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. 25c. No. 57. Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. 25c. No. 58. Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. 25c. No. 59. Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. 25c. No. 60. Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. 25c. No. 61. Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. 25c. No. 62. Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. 25c. No. 63. Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. 25c. No. 64. Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. 25c. No. 65. Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. 25c. No. 66. Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. 25c. No. 67. Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. 25c. No. 68. Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. 25c. No. 69. Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. 25c. No. 70. Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. 25c. No. 71. Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. 25c. No. 72. Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. 25c. No. 73. Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. 25c. No. 74. Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. 25c. No. 75. Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. 25c. No. 76. Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. 25c. No. 77. Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. 25c. No. 78. Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. 25c. No. 79. Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. 25c. No. 80. Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. 25c. No. 81. Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. 25c. No. 82. Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. 25c. No. 83. Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. 25c. No. 84. Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. 25c. No. 85. Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. 25c. No. 86. Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. 25c. No. 87. Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. 25c. No. 88. Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. 25c. No. 89. Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. 25c. No. 90. Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. 25c. No. 91. Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. 25c. No. 92. Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. 25c. No. 93. Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. 25c. No. 94. Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. 25c. No. 95. Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. 25c. No. 96. Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. 25c. No. 97. Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. 25c. No. 98. Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. 25c. No. 99. Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. 25c. No. 100. Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. 25c.

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES CO., Corner William and Ann Streets, New York.

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"A Tire's A Tire For A' That"



WHATEVER the size of a Goodrich fabric tire—it stands as high in the eyes of Goodrich as the largest tire. Goodrich knows no caste in its tires.

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TEXTAN the GOODRICH Sole

TEXTAN is a fibre sole—NOT rubber. It is waterproof, stab-proof, flexible, matches your shoes perfectly and outwears any leather sole you ever wore. Ask your dealer.

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Nature Cures, The Doctor Takes the Fee.

There is an old saying that "Nature cures, the doctor takes the fee," but as everyone knows you can help Nature very much and thereby enable it to effect a cure in much less time than is usually required. This is particularly true of colds. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy relieves the lungs, liquefies the tough mucus and aids in its expectoration, allays the cough and aids Nature in restoring the system to a healthy condition.

Probate Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN: The Probate Court for the County of Crawford.

At a session of said court, held at the Probate Office in the Village of Grayling in said county, on the 28th day of March, A. D. 1917. Present: Hon. Oscar Palmer, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Peter Willett (or Oulette), deceased. John J. Riess having filed in said court his petition praying that a certain instrument in writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, now on file in said court be admitted to probate, and that the administration of said estate be granted to John J. Riess, the Executor named in said will, or to some other suitable person.

It is ordered, that the 16th day of April, A. D. 1917, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said probate office, be and is hereby appointed for hearing said petition.

It is further ordered that public notice thereof be given by publication of a copy of this order for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing, in the Crawford Avalanche, a newspaper, printed and circulated in said county.

OSCAR PALMER, Judge of Probate. A true copy. OSCAR PALMER, Judge of Probate. 3-29-3

Probate Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN: The Probate Court for the County of Crawford.

At a session of said court, held at the Probate Office in the Village of Grayling, in said county, on the 29th day of March, A. D. 1917. Present: Hon. Oscar Palmer, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Peter Michelson, deceased. Maggie Baumgard having filed in said court her petition praying that the administration of said estate be granted to George L. Alexander, or to some other suitable person.

It is ordered, that the 16th day of May, A. D. 1917, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said probate office, be and is hereby appointed for hearing said petition.

It is further ordered, that public notice thereof be given by publication of a copy of this order, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing, in the Crawford Avalanche, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county.

OSCAR PALMER, Judge of Probate. A true copy. OSCAR PALMER, Judge of Probate. 4-5-3

DR. NAVAUN'S GRIP CAPSULES

They will cure "La Grippe" or a cold in 24 hours, or money refunded. No Quinine and no ringing in the head. They move the bowels gently, without griping.

E. S. NAVAUN, M. D., Detroit, Mich. Sold at all Drug Stores 25c per Box

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Time Card In effect Sept. 24, 1916.

Read Down.	Read Up.
A. M. P. M.	P. M. P. M.
7:25 12:25	12:50 4:00
8:11 3:47	5:11 10:34
9:18 3:02	6:11 11:02
9:56 3:26	6:46 11:46
11:40 3:55	7:20 12:00
1:00 4:31	8:11 12:29
1:35 4:46	8:46 1:03
2:22 5:22	9:39 1:41
3:05 5:29	10:22 2:31
3:59 5:39	11:03 3:15
4:46 5:46	11:46 3:59
5:22 5:52	12:29 4:41
6:17 6:17	1:03 5:15

* Daily, except Sunday.
* Local freight trains.

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MICHIGAN: The Probate Court for the County of Crawford.

At a session of said court, held at the Probate Office in the Village of Grayling, in said county, on the 28th day of March, A. D. 1917. Present: Hon. Oscar Palmer, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of William Fairbairn, mentally incompetent. Melvin A. Bates having filed in said court his petition, alleging that said William Fairbairn is a mentally incompetent person, and praying that Charles W. Amundson, of some, other suitable person be appointed as guardian of his person and estate.

It is ordered, that the 26th day of April, A. D. 1917, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said probate office, be and is hereby appointed for hearing said petition.

It is further ordered, that notice thereof be given by personal service of a copy of this order upon said Petitioner and upon such of his nearest relatives and presumptive heirs-at-law as reside within said county, at least fourteen days previous to said day of hearing.

And it is further ordered, that notice thereof be given to all others of his nearest relatives and presumptive heirs-at-law by a publication of a copy of this order, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing, in the CRAWFORD AVALANCHE, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county.

OSCAR PALMER, Judge of Probate. A true copy. OSCAR PALMER, Judge of Probate. 4-5-3

Have You a Cold—or the Grip, with Sore Throat, and Leg aches? Then stop it.

DR. NAVAUN'S GRIP CAPSULES WILL DO IT

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